THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,321—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

THE OLDEST AND BEST MATURED.
The largest sales in India.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

"Napier Johnstone"—Heart Bottle..
"Carlton," 11 years; Carlton, 5 years.
"Glentromie" and Andrew Usshers
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
Dublin Whisky Distillery Co.'s, Irish
} Prices from Rs. 23 Rs. 41

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	5th June
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Haselwood	12th ,,
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L	CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigneli..	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th ,,
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Roma, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—June 1st, 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDINNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA ... . on the 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	1,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,300	550	7th June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	3,500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
CALIFORNIA.	T. Garvie	3416	480	8th June.
ROUMANIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3387	480	30th ,,

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

VICTORIA ..... W. Russell..... 3357 480 21st June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. about
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Millard.	3600	400	13th June
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	10th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Milliard.	3,600	400	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

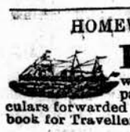
				about
S.S. MERTON HALL	J Hughes	4,100	500	26th June
S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,500	400	15th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.
Cabins are all on deck, and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain DETTLESEN, will SAIL as above, on TUESDAY, the 5th June.
For freight and passage, apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, at (11 a.m. on 4th June after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, 9th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 732 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

CLAN SINCLAIR 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. Kewley, on or about 14th June.
THIS STEAMER is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The saloon and cabins are all on the upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to cabin, plans, passage money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xeres, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

		Rs. as.
LIGHT SHERRY	—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality ..... per dozen	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE	—A light natural unblended wine ..... do.	21 0
PALE DINNER.	—An excellent wine for general use ..... do.	24 0
OLD DRY.	—Very superior soft and dry ..... do.	29 0
GOLDEN.	—A rich nutty flavoured Dessert Wine ..... do.	30 0
MANZANILLA.	—Very dry and pale ... do.	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.	—Very old and choice ..... do.	40 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDY,

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ..... Rs.	61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	37 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ..... Rs.	38 0
0	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	29 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.
MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.
BURNT CORK. WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK. RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN. POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES. BLANC DE PERLE.
JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX.
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET.
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SIXES THERMOMETERS.

REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM.

	Rs. as.
Boxwood Scale Black Japanned Metal case	6 8
Hand-painted Opal Scale Japanned case	10 0
BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.	
Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube, Japanned Metal case 8 in	2 0
Do. do. do. 10 in	2 8
Do. do. do. 12 in	3 0
BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.	
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1 4
10 in. do do.	2 0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers.	6 8
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.	
Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering	7 0
Constricted Stem Registering	4 0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

CLARETS!

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 4	6 4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RELIABLE— WATERPROOF SEASON '88.
IMPROVED SEAMS AND PROOFING— CLOTHING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments, including
HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 48.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS. Stylish, Light, and Durable. Thoroughly covering the Dress ..... } from Rs. 24 0

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, } BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.
This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.
To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposit Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

TEAS, very choice, Indian, for friends at Home.
CHEROOTS, finest qualities, for self and friends.
CHUTNIES, much appreciated at Home.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots		Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.		Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 ,, Single Express	(taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do.		Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.
Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.
Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.
Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.
We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.
A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.
Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms, made to order to the latest Regulations.
For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

LAST NIGHT BUT 3! LAST NIGHT BUT 3!

OF

HARRY STANLEY'S

SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,

AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 31ST MAY, 1888.

MIKADO.

Under distinguished Patronage.

FRIDAY—TAMBO MAJOR.

SATURDAY—COLLEEN BAWN.

H. STANLEY AS MILES NA COPLEEN.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only. Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured. Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

A GERMAN STRING BAND

of LADIES and GENTLEMEN

will play at the

"IMPERIAL HOTEL BAR,"

The Selectest Pieces of the latest European Repertoire.

WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF

BRIG.-GENL. LA TOUCHE,

Commanding the Bombay District,

THE GLOSTER DRAMATIC CLUB,

Assisted by a few Ladies and Gentlemen, will make their first appearance at

MORLEY HALL,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 2ND JUNE.

(STAFF NIGHT).

PART I.

CONSISTS OF

DANCES,

SONGS,

JOKES,

SOLOS.

PART II.

Concludes with an Amusing Farce, entitled,

TAMING A TIGER.

By kind permission of Major Curtin and Officers of the Regiment the Band will play during the Intervals.

Prices of admission.—Front seats, Rs. 2. Second seats, As. 8. Back seats, As. 4.

Tickets may be obtained at the Doors.

Doors open at 9 o'clock.

Commence at 9-30 punctually.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WANTED, CONSIGNEES of a full CARGO of COAL shipped by Messrs. HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., London, per s.s. "DUNKDIN," arrived yesterday from Cardiff. Steamer is now ready to discharge, and her time for so doing will commence TO-DAY.

Apply to Captain CUMMING,

care of JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

Bombay, 31st May, 1888.

MR. WILLIAM MOSSE MACDONALD was ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1888.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WANTED, a MISTRESS, certificated Church of Egland, for the Company's School at Sholapur. Salary, Rs. 50 per month with free house.

Applicants should state nationality, whether European or Eurasian, and training received, and send copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

Applications must be sent addressed to the AGENT, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ASHDOWN, Assoc: M. Inst C.E., has been ADMITTED as a PARTNER from THIS DATE, and our firm will henceforth be carried on under the name of GOSTLING, MORRIS, and ASHDOWN.

GOSTLING & MORRIS,

Architects, Civil Engineers, and Surveyors.

1, Hummum Street, Bombay, 16th May, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJI BOMONJI MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsee, have contracted to sell all that piece of land with the dwelling houses assessed under No. 17 and 17A thereon standing, situate in Khetwady Parsiwada 1st Lane (of Bombay), and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west Khetwady Parsiwada 1st Lane, on the north and south by the stables of Mr. Chubildass Lulloobhoy. All persons having any claim upon the above mentioned premises by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my house opposite to Bora Musjid, No. 343, Abdool Reman Street, out of Fort, within 14 days from this day, after which period the sale will be completed without reference to any claims there may be.

CURSETJI DADABHOY,

Bombay, 23rd May, 1888. Purchaser.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1888, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1887.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 30th May, 1888.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 6th to 11th June, 1888, both days inclusive.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

ALBERT BUILDINGS.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged, 153 pages large 8 vo containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Batchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8.

Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.

and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOVIND RAMJEE GOLEY has contracted TO PURCHASE from MAHALUXMIBAI, wife of SHRI BRIJAJJI MAHARAJ all that piece of parcel of Foras Salt Battry Fazundari land or ground at Chikhulwady, near Falkland Road, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 5,054 square yards or thereabouts, of which Jivaji Manockji is Fazundar, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 337 & 338, and in the Books of the Fazundar, under old No. 9/, and New No. 11, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. No. 3713, Street No. 17, and bounded on the east by the said Chikhulwady Road, on the west by the property of Muddon Chawjee, on the north by the property of Damodhar Cullianjee, on the south by a passage, called Chikhulwady Road.

All persons having any claims by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, or other wise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 19, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.—Dated this 21st day of May, 1888.

BAMANJEE & HORMASJI,

Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for certain works in connection with Her Majesty's Dockyard at Bombay.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract, drawings and forms of Tenders, can be had on payment of Rs. 5 and all necessary information obtained on application at the Military Works Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on the 5th June, 1888, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to acompany the Tender is Rs. 900, and the amount of deposit required in the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all the Tenders received.

C. N. CLIFTON, C.E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay.

Military Works, Bombay, District Office, Bombay, 25th May, 1888.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, 30 MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of Rs. 1,000 each of the BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, re-payable in 1894, and bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. For particulars apply to BANK of BOMBAY, by whom tenders will be received.

Bombay, 14th May, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of quarters for the staff of the Junction Station of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways at Dadar.

Drawings and specifications with schedules of quantities, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 23rd instant, where forms of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

Tenders to be addressed "To the Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company," and endorsed "Tender for quarters for joint staff at Dadar."

Tenders to be delivered not later than at noon, Bombay time, on the 2nd June, 1888.

A sum of One Thousand Rupees to be deposited with each Tender, the deposit to be endorsed "In favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,

Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED from England.—A Brand New MAIL PHAETON, with Lady's folding steps—suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Some Second-hand BROUGHAMS (single and double-seated) and VICTORIAS.

A Batch of neat and best quality, double and single HARNESSES, and Lady's and Gentleman's RIDING BRIDLES.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved Balance Strap and Victoria Iron; and best double Bridle complete.

Some Second-hand English and Country-built Landaus, suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT, called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

these Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the

last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the

Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s, 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Post age extr a*

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.

twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the arious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the vent of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods,

or further particulars apply to the Manager of t e *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

---

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at is 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.

Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY

JAMES DOUGLAS,

AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages,

8vo., Cloth-bound,

Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded Desperadoes—The erchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth together Fabulous—Child and Oxeden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
isitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monk Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills, Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding Wellington and Napier—The mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardine Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

A—
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Drape—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Encelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khan dalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—
Cloaco Maximo—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephants—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of Genera Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 161 Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

COIN—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancien Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod!—M Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimmday Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 do.
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co., OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY .....Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE.....Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN .....Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's.....Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL.....	„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.

Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,

APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTICES.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MANUFACTORY OF JEWELLERY.

EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY. Opposite Clock-Tower.

POONA. Opposite Napier Hotel.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 2494, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... } ¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,

Bhownugree Street, Surat.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if taen desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,

Albert Building, Bombay,

or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,600
„ 1885	£988,156
„ 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.

Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq. — Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq. — Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. — Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P. — Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. — Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Helme, Esq. — Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq. — Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived—on the 29th :—Duneden (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Khandalla (s), from Calcutta ; and Berenice (s), China.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Cocoanada (s), for Marmagao ; Brookfield (s), Antwerp ; Abana (s), Liverpool ; and Westbourne (s), Bordeaux.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Berenice entered, and the s.s. Brookfield and Albana left, the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Lombardy entered, and the s.s. Carlton, Inchmaree, Abeona, and Lancaster left, the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 26th inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 7,729 in receipts.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played to-day (on the Colaba ground) between an eleven of the Bombay Cricket Club and an eleven of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment Cricket Club.

AN ACCIDENT.—Annajee Gunnoo, a labourer, employed in the Government Dockyard, whilst at work on a staging by the side of the s.s. Canning, lying in the dock, on Tuesday accidentally fell into the dry dock below, seriously injuring his head and right foot. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—Mr. H. Stanley's Company played "The Sleeping Beauty" last night for the seventh time. An additional attraction is now provided by the engagement of Mr. Godfrey, whose sketch of the "Bengali Babu" produces roars of laughter. Mr. Stanley acts as interlocutor and Mr. Godfrey replies in a manner so droll and yet so truly imitative of the Babu that the audience cannot but lend an attentive and appreciative ear. To-night "Mikado" is to be performed.

A CARELESS QUARRYMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged Jairam Morapa, a quarryman, before Mr. Ryan, with infringing his license. The accused, it was stated by Mr. Briscoe, had not taken proper precautions to prevent stones and pieces of rock being thrown out to the danger of the public. On Tuesday, owing to the man's carelessness, a large stone, weighing 56 lbs., was thrown into the compound of a Parsee gentleman, fifty yards from the quarry. It fell, with other stones, in very dangerous proximity to the stables, and a shower of stones fell over the neighbourhood. His Worship inflicted a fine of Rs. 30.

A DRUNKEN FREAK.—On Tuesday night last, a native-Christian, about 50 years of age, named Paulo Rozario, whilst under the influence of liquor, tried to enter the Mint compound, and on being stopped by the sentry on guard, ran to the tank and jumped in. The man was taken out little the worse for his good ducking, as there was but four feet water in the tank. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained. Yesterday morning he was charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, with being drunk and disorderly. The accused in his defence stated that on Tuesday evening he was on a visit to his uncle living at Colaba, where he had taken a drop too much, consequently he was not aware of what he was about. He begged to be forgiven, promising it would not occur again. The magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ismail Ahmed, a servant of Ismail Hajee Isaac, living in Kambakur Street, was yesterday charged by Constable Webb, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a set of gold studs and a gold ring, valued at Rs. 50, on Monday night last. The case for the prosecution was, that the complainant, on the night in question, left the studs and ring tied up in a small bundle hanging on a nail in his room, whence it disappeared on the following morning. As no other person had access to that room but the accused, complainant suspected him, and was about to hand him over to the police, when he absconded. On information being given to the police the accused was arrested. He subsequently made a clean breast of it, and produced the stolen articles from under the staircase of his master's house, where he had concealed them. He was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Before Colonel Bolton, Cantonment Magistrate, on Tuesday, a charge was brought against the servant of the late Mr. Vitters. Mr. John Jones, executor to the will of the late Mr. Vitters, charged one Muccoo, a servant of the latter, with the theft of Rs. 19-12, a pair of gold mounted spectacles, and a set of studs. From the evidence of the complainant, it would appear that the accused was employed by the deceased in the middle of February last, at Bombay, and consequently could not have received more than two months' pay from deceased. The money therefore found in his possession was clearly stolen. The accused stated that the money was paid to him as part of five months' salary (at the rate of nine rupees a month) by the deceased, he having been first employed in January. He explained that the spectacles belonged to the sahib, and were made over to him as a pattern to order a corresponding pair in the bazaar. The studs he found lying about the place. By the Court : When Mr. Vitters died, did anybody else have access to his room ?—No ; only the accused. A jemadar of police was here examined, and deposed to the fact of having searched the accused, who denied having even a pie in his possession. In his *puggree* the jemadar found a ten rupee note, and he subsequently found the balance in cash, the spectacles, the studs, and a pair of socks. The court here re-called the complainant, and asked him if he was in a position to state whether deceased had kept any account, showing what he had given accused as salary. Complainant replied that he could not state, with accuracy, whether such an account existed, but that a daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Alfred Neyer, at present residing in Poona, would be able to furnish the particulars. Colonel Bolton, therefore, adjourned the case for Mrs. Neyer's attendance.—*Poona Observer.*

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 19th May was 223 against 236 and 216 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 56. There were 30 deaths from cholera against 53 and 61 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 9. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 65 and 12, respectively, against 64 and 9 in the proceeding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·8 per mile per annum against 26·8, the mean of the last five years.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.—Mr. Charles Stuart, who, a few days ago, obtained a warrant from the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate against Percy Edmonds and W. Fleury, for having kidnapped his son, Henry Stuart, a young lad of about 10 years, a pupil of the St. John's Day School, appeared before the Magistrate yesterday morning, and stated that the accused, having read an account in the newspapers, while on their way to Dacca, of a warrant being obtained against them for their arrest, had sent the boy back home. So far, therefore, as he was personally concerned, he had no desire to proceed further with the case or press the service of the warrant against the accused. The Magistrate said that the matter was now in the hands of the police, who must proceed with it, the warrant being still in force. The case was a very serious one, and he would pass no other order unless good and sufficient reasons were shown for it. Mr. Stuart replied that from what he had heard from the boy, it would appear that the lad had told the accused he had obtained the consent of his parents to go with them to Dacca. As regards the man Fleury, it had since been ascertained that he had no hand in the matter, but he, being a partner of Edmonds, it was necessary that warrants should be issued against both. At the request of the Court, the boy was placed before the Magistrate, who observed that he would certainly pass no further order in the matter at present. The offence was a very serious one, and as the case was in the hands of the police, it must be proceeded with in the usual course.—*Indian Daily News.*

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., chairman, presided, and there were also present:—Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, R. E., Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. R. N. Khote, C. I. E., Javerilal Umiashunker, M. N. Banajee, and R. M. Syani.

LEAKAGE OF THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The following correspondence was submitted to the meeting :—

The Committee, appointed at the meeting of the Town Council, held on the 9th instant, have the honour to forward herewith copy of letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, regarding the leakage from the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and to report that they entirely agree with the conclusions arrived at by him, and with his recommendations. The Committee are of opinion that the sinking of trial pits to ascertain whether there is leakage from the walls, estimated to cost Rs. 2,500, should be carried out at once. That in the event of the walls not showing signs of leakage the further recommendations made by the Commissioner should be acted on as soon as practicable. That should the walls show signs of leakage, then it will be necessary to report further on the subject.

G. MEREWETHER.
HENRY MORLAND.
GEO. WATERS.

Municipal Office ; Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

Bombay, 26th May, 1888.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the condition of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, with accompaniments, and to request that you will call a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Town Council, *viz.*, Sir H. Morland, Colonel Merewether, and Dr. Waters, with a view to its being discussed by them.—I have, &c., F. L. CHARLES, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

MEMO.—When the question of the leakage from the Malabar Hill Reservoir was first discussed, I informed the Town Council that all the available evidence pointed to the fact that springs of water had existed on both sides of Malabar Hill before the construction of the Reservoir, and that, therefore, it could not be argued that the water now seen at Chowpati and Nepean Sea Road, was entirely due to leakage from the Reservoir, and I also said that so far as concerned any excess now visible over the quantity of water which formerly flowed from the Hill, I thought it was so small as to be not worth special notice.

Since then, in reply to a circular sent with a view to elicit information from a large number of gentlemen who had special means of knowing the true facts, either from their having lived for years near the locality, or from their having had special opportunities of noting the state of the water flow, I have received many letters which I append to this Memo., and which very distinctly prove the following :—(1) There was always water both on the Nepean Sea Road side and on the Chowpati side of Malabar Hill. (2) The flow on the Nepean Sea Road side has not materially increased since the formation of the Reservoir. (3) The flow on the Chowpati side has probably increased to some extent, some gentlemen stating that it has not in their opinion increased at all, whilst others say that it has. So far, therefore, as concerns the waterflow which is visible ; and, were no other information available, I should still have been of the same opinion as before, *i.e.*, that the leakage as judged by the outflow at Chowpati and Nepean Sea Road was not worth noting. But at the same time I informed the Town Council that orders had been given to test the leakage by special gaugings inside the Reservoir as well as on the Hill side, and that I would inform the Council of the result at the end of May. These gaugings have been very carefully taken by Mr. Tomlinson, and they have revealed the fact that the quantity of water seen at Chowpati and Nepean Sea Road falls very far short of the total quantity the Reservoir actually loses day by day by leakage, the gaugings inside the Reservoir showing approximately a loss of quarter of a million gallons per day. This information of course entirely changes the whole aspect of the case, and shows that a large quantity of water must be running through the Hill into the sea out of sight, the loss shown by the gauging inside the Reservoir is more than three times as great as the water flowing out of the Hill at Chowpati and Nepean Sea Road taken together. Mr. Tomlinson has submitted a very careful report on the construction of the Reservoir, and I do not therefore propose to write at length on the subject. The matter is one of so much importance that I thought it best to consult all the Engineers of the Municipality in Bombay, and therefore I discussed the whole matter very fully with Messrs. Clerke, Smith and Tomlinson, and I have also read the papers on the subject of the enquiry into the quality of the stone used. *Stone used in building the Reservoir.*—This question was very fully investigated in 1879 and 1880. It appears from a report, dated 10th November, 1879, of Mr. Forde, late Consulting Engineer, to whom the question was referred, that the walls of the Reservoir were faced throughout with Sewri stone to a depth of 9 inches, and that the heart of the wall behind this facing was chiefly built of Malabar Hill stone, blasted from the rock during the excavations. The walls are 4' 8" thick at the top and 15' at the bottom. Mr. Forde's remark was "a wall built of Sewri stone would be stronger than one built of Malabar Hill stone," but he nowhere advocated either the rebuilding of the Reservoir, or any change in, or addition to, the work as completed. On the question of this use of the backing of Malabar Hill stone behind a facing of Sewri stone as affecting leakage, I append a memo. which Mr. Clerke, Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, has been kind enough to write at my request. As this is a purely engineering matter, I prefer to place Mr. Clerke's opinion before the Town Council, instead of stating my own. It will be seen that Mr. Clerke does not consider that the stone used has anything to do with the leakage, and that the latter takes place through the floor and not through the walls. All the Engineers are agreed that the stone used has nothing to do with the leakage. The walls are 15' thick at the bottom, and Mr. Tomlinson points out that when recently he had to open the wall to insert an outlet pipe, he found the work of excellent quality. The three Engineers are also agreed that the leakage must be due to the floor, and I think there can be no doubt that this is the case. The floor was not originally designed to carry the roof, and Mr. Walton, as appears from the correspondence, protested against the omission of certain measures, which he recommended, to fit the floor for the altered conditions, it having to be cut up to allow of the erection of the 269 pillars and 136 piers carrying the roof. Mr. Walton's recommendations were overruled by Mr. Forde, late Consulting Engineer, on the score of expense. Mr. Walton thereupon wrote, on 14th May, 1880, a curiously true forecast of what has subsequently taken place. A copy of the correspondence will be found in Mr. Tomlinson's para. 25. The present floor consists of 18 inches of lime concrete, resting partly on rock and partly on packing. Under Mr. Forde's advice it was not covered with any skin of cement, and as abovementioned, it was disturbed three years after it was laid down, for the foundations of the 269 pillars and 136 piers which support the roof, the roof itself not being part of the original design. I therefore concur with the Engineers in thinking that the leakage is due to the disturbance of the floor, the pressure of water there being about 8 lbs. to the square inch when the Reservoir is full. The most important questions connected with the case are of course the following, *viz.* :—(1) should measures now be taken to stop the leakage so far as possible ; and (2) what is the best way of stopping it ? The annual value of the water lost is computed at Rs. 22,812, at annas 4 per 1,000 gallons. Any expenditure on interest of capital spent on repairing the leakage would therefore be justified, if it were less than this sum, and fortunately the interest charge necessary will only amount at most to about one-third of Rs. 22,812, or about Rs. 7,500, so that there can be no question as to the justification of expenditure. The Engineers all agree in saying that the safety of the Reservoir is not in any way affected, and that the leakage will not materially increase, being probably now at its maximum. They, however, concur in advising that remedial measures should be undertaken at an early date with a view to save the water. Unfortunately the different portions of the Reservoir must be emptied while the work goes on, and it will take a year to complete. Any inconvenience to the public will be, however, much diminished by the laying of the 27" Tansa main, now being carried out along Arthur Road, this work enabling the water from the Vehar 24" main to be sent into the Tulsi district, and also enabling the Tulsi water to be sent direct to the town without rising to Malabar Hill. Lastly as to the measures to be adopted, Messrs. Clerke and Tomlinson both think the floor should be covered with a layer of cement concrete, but they differ as to the thickness. Mr. Tomlinson advising 9" whereas Mr. Clerke thinks 6" enough. Mr. Clerke would plaster a skin half inch thick of pure cement over his 6" of cement concrete, whereas Mr. Tomlinson would rest content with 9" of cement concrete alone without a skin of pure cement. Mr. Smith differs from both Messrs. Clerke and Tomlinson as to the necessity for a layer of concrete and would merely coat the present floor with a layer of pure cement 1 inch thick. This last proposal has the merit of simplicity and cheapness as the cost would be about Rs. 64,000, as against Mr. Clerke's Rs. 1,12,000 and Mr. Tomlinson's Rs. 1, 25,000. I do not, however, think Mr. Smith's proposal would be a safe one to adopt. A very slight disturbance in the way of settling, &c., might affect a skin only 1 inch thick and the floor would then become again defective. I think a heavier layer of material is certainly necessary, and as both Messrs. Clerke and Tomlinson, who are specialists in water works, consider a layer of cement concrete necessary, I have no hesitation in recommending the adoption of this remedy. Further, considering the disturbance the present floor has undergone in being broken up to allow of the erection of 269 pillars, I am inclined to agree with Mr. Tomlinson and to recommend the greater depth of concrete which he advises, *viz.*, 9 inches, as against Mr. Clerke's 6 inches. This would make the entire thickness of the concrete on the floor 2' 3" which is not more than many Engineers would consider necessary to bear 19 feet of water, considering that the floor rests partly on rock and partly only on packing. The only other matter is the sinking of trial pits outside the walls, to see if any leakage can be detected there. This would only cost Rs. 2,500 and I think should be at once sanctioned.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 18th May, 1888.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—As requested, I have the honour to give you below my opinion on the use of stone of the Malabar Hill quality in Reservoir walls as affecting leakage. Malabar Hill stone is a columnar basalt of a finely crystalline character. It is very hard, it is not affected by the weather, and it is practically non-absorbent of water. It is not suitable for ashlar, or dressed work, as the difficulty of dressing it is great. It has a vitreous fracture which mortar does not adhere to so quickly as it does to the more coarsely crystaline basalts or traps such as Sewri stone. I have found that, after a time, the adhesion between the surface of this class of stone and the mortar is very strong, and it is a difficult thing to take to pieces a mass of uncoursed rubble masonry composed of it. I see no reason why a wall of uncoursed rubble masonry built of it, if of suitable dimensions and well put together, should be leaky, nor in my opinion does a facing of stone such as Sewri improve its qualities in this respect. In my opinion the escape of water from the Reservoir is not due to leakage through the walls, and the general condition of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Reservoir tends to confirm this opinion ; whatever leakage there may be is, I believe, through the floor, as a whole, or at its junction with the walls, or possibly with the several pillars which were erected after the construction of the Reservoir when it was determined to cover it in. The stratum underlying the Reservoir, though strong and practically unyielding as a foundation, is not itself watertight, as in such a formation there are numerous joints or fissures which easily admit of the escape of water.—I have, &c., W. CLERKE, C.E., Executive Engineer, Tansa Water Works.

The chairman congratulated the Council on the early and satisfactory discovery of the cause of the leakage from the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The leakage was not through the springs as it was at first generally supposed, but it served the purpose of giving the alarm, and had that paragraph not appeared in an English daily they would until now have been in blessed ignorance of the loss of a quarter of a million gallons of water per day, and God knows for how many years they would have suffered this heavy wastage. Mr. Charles had from the first his doubts about any leakage from the walls through these springs, and the careful enquiries which he had caused to be made through their engineers had resulted in discovering that the leakage took place through the floor of the reservoir, which, when originally constructed, was not designed to support the pillars for roofing the reservoir. They must have seen from Mr. Charles' memorandum that Mr. Tomlinson had made a most able report, and there was hardly any time to print it ; but he had the proofs before him, and the report would be circulated to them almost immediately. He (the chairman) had, however, gone through the proofs, and the cause of the leakage was most satisfactorily explained. The committee had recommended to ask the Corporation to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the sinking of trial pits to ascertain whether there was leakage from the walls, but the chairman considered that it would be better to ask the Corporation to sanction the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 as suggested by Mr. Tomlinson to cover the floor with a layer of cement concrete nine inches thick.

Dr. Cowasjee said that, as Mr. Tomlinson's report had not been circulated among the members of the Council, the discussion upon the subject might be postponed.

Colonel Merewether observed that the whole matter has been very carefully considered by the committee, who had before them the very exhaustive report of Mr. Tomlinson. It seemed to him almost conclusively proved that the leakage had been through the floor. It was possible that there might be some leakage through the walls, and it was therefore desirable that it should be ascertained at once at a small cost of Rs. 2,500. It was extremely desirable that it should be done before the setting in of the monsoon. He then proposed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 2,500 from surplus cash balance to provide for the cost of sinking trial pits outside the walls of the reservoir with the view to ascertaining whether there was leakage from the walls. That in the event of the walls not showing signs of leakage, and subject to the sanction of the Government of India to the raising of the necessary loan, the Corporation be further recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 1,25,000 to meet the expense of covering the whole of the bed of the reservoir with a layer of nine inches of concrete cement.

Sir Henry Morland seconded the resolution.

Mr. Javerilal was glad that a committee was appointed to inquire into the matter of the leakage ; the result of whose labours was looked forward to by the public of Bombay. The memorandum submitted by the Municipal Commissioner deserved their best and careful consideration, inasmuch as in the first place it made startling disclosures, and also that it exploded theories formed by him in connection with the leakage.

The chairman observed that Mr. Javerilal was misrepresenting the Municipal Commissioner. That officer had never said that there was no leakage in the reservoir.

Mr. Javerilal said that the revelations made by the Commissioner in his memorandum confirmed the fears of the public in regard to the leakage. The excess flow of water on the sides of the hill was due to the leakage.

The chairman : That supposition is not proved to be true.

Mr. Javerilal remarked that the report revealed certain things which were neither suspected by the Commissioner or by the public.

The chairman : It is creditable to the department for having found them out.

Mr. Syani : Yes, after the committee had been appointed.

Mr. Javerilal, continuing, said that as the report of Mr. Tomlinson, which was spoken of as being of an exhaustive character had not been circulated, it was very desirable that all the points referred to in it should be carefully studied before they arrived at any decision upon the subject. He then moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the outlay of Rs. 2,500 to provide for the cost of sinking trial pits outside the walls of the reservoir to ascertain whether there was leakage from the walls. That the consideration of the proposal to refloor the reservoir be postponed until Mr. Tomlinson's report had been circulated to the Council.

Dr. Cowasjee said that it did not appear from the report that the Municipal Engineers, the Commissioner, and the gentlemen of the Committee, had come to any definite and distinct conclusion. They expressed their doubts whether the leakage was through the wall or the flooring. The engineers only assumed that the leakage was from the floor on account of the heavy pillars that were built upon it to support the roofing. This was, to say the least, utter nonsense. When the reservoir was to be constructed, Mr. Grant was the Commissioner, and when ground was taken up for that purpose there was a distinct stipulation made by the Corporation that the reservoir should be roofed in. The question came several times before the Corporation, because it was thought advisable that the reservoir ought to be roofed in on account of the towers-of-silence being in the immediate neighbourhood of the site. It was simply an after-thought to say that the floor had given way to the weight of the heavy pillars. Without meaning any disrespect to the engineers or the committee, he (Dr. Cowasjee) was from the very beginning for an independent inquiry by hydraulic engineers. He did not know if the members of the committee had even inspected the reservoir. He did not think such a committee was of any use. If an independent inquiry had been made, the Council would have been able to ascertain the cause of the leakage in a more definite manner.

Mr. Khote said that the Council was simply trying to remove the mote from their eyes, when there was a beam which troubled them in another direction. They had the Bhandarwada reservoir leaking for years together, and no notice had been taken of it. The wells that were dry in the neighbourhood of that reservoir were now brim-full of water. The Municipal Commissioner should make urgent inquiries into the matter.

The chairman : For aught I know he has been making a thorough inquiry into the matter.

Colonel Merewether here withdrew the second portion of his resolution, which referred to the covering the whole of the bed of the reservoir with a layer of concrete cement.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner in reply to Mr. Javerilal's remarks said that his ideas had not at all been exploded. In support of the statement made by him (the Commissioner) to the Town Council on former occasions he read letters from some of the well-known European citizens of Bombay, who corroborated his views regarding the springs flowing by the sides of the hill. He (the Commissioner) had nothing to retract or nothing to alter as far as the outside appearance of the leakage was concerned. The Commissioner then spoke about the gaugings taken from day to day by Mr. Tomlinson, to ascertain the cause of the leakage. Speaking about Dr. Cowasjee's independent committee of hydraulic engineers, the Commissioner said that no engineers of any kind could have seen through a wall fifteen feet thick.

Sir Henry Morland said that when Mr. Javerilal and other members of the Council would read Mr. Tomlinson's report they would be thoroughly convinced of the desirability of the steps recommended by the committee. As suggested by Dr. Cowasjee it did occur to the committee to employ divers to examine the bottom of the reservoir, but the engineers thought that the cracks must be so minute as not to be seen even with the aid of an electric light. He thought the Works Committee ought not to have shirked their work on to the shoulders of the present committee, who were subjected to such reflections by Dr. Cowasjee.

Mr. Muncherjee Banaji said that the committee had done their work very well indeed. Dr. Cowasjee certainly did not mean what was attributed to him. He then proposed a rider to Colonel Merewether's first part of the resolution that the report of Mr. Tomlinson be printed and circulated, and that the question be brought on for further consideration when the report as to the leakage from the walls was ready.

Colonel Merewether accepted the rider to his proposition.

Dr. Cowasjee denied having made any reflection upon the members of the committee. He was still of opinion that an independent committee of hydraulic engineers ought to have been appointed.

The chairman said that Sir Henry Morland had vindicated the action of the committee, but he considered it his duty to point out that sufficient justice had not been done to the Municipal Commissioner and his engineering staff. Mr. Javerilal had forgotten that the allegation originally was that the water leaked through the springs. The Municipal Commissioner, on the evidence of the pre-existence of these springs before the reservoir was built, did not believe that the water which flowed through these springs was the water from the reservoir. In this opinion he was supported by several well known gentlemen whose replies he, the chairman, had instructed Mr. Barrow to circulate along with Mr. Tomlinson's report. The Municipal Commissioner had stated to the Council at the very first meeting at which the subject was discussed that he had ordered a series of gaugings to be taken, which would show the exact state of affairs that had been done, and they now knew the cause of the leakage. When Dr. Cowasjee said that he was still of opinion that an independent committee ought to have been appointed, he was not doing justice to the engineering staff at the disposal of the Municipality. When he had read Mr. Tomlinson's able report he would find that we had sufficient talent in our own office to ascertain the true cause of the leakage, and that had been done. Whether the water leaked through the wall would be decided after the sinking of the trial pits, which could only be done after the Corporation had sanctioned the necessary expenditure for the experiments.

Colonel Merewether pointed out that three of the members of the Works Committee were on the present committee.

Sir Henry Morland : There are some members of the Works Committee who have not taken the trouble to investigate the matter.

Mr. Javerilal withdrew his amendment in favour of Colonel Merewether's first portion of the resolution, which, together with the rider, was unanimously agreed to.

The Council adjourned after disposing of other business.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COAL FROM THE GAS COMPANY.

MR. RYAN, yesterday, heard a case in which Mr. L. Penny, of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, charged Ramji Hurriba, Canoo Sugnaji, contractors' assistants, and Mugunlal Laldas, a coal dealer, with theft and abetment of theft of a quantity of coal, the property of the Gas Company.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, prosecuted, and Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for Ramji Hurriba and Canoo Sugnaji, and Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, defended the coal dealer.

In his information Mr. Penny said he was the agent and manager in Bombay of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited. The company were the owners of a quantity of Australian coal now lying at the Frere Bunder, which originally consisted of 2,685 tons, and was landed by the s. s. Damascus this month. He was informed by Dewji Ramji, the company's landing contractor, that he had received information from a watchman to the effect that coal was being taken out of the said heap elsewhere than to the Gas Company's works at Byculla, and that he had followed a cart pointed out as containing the coal taken from the heap. The watchman further stated he had seen the contents of the cart delivered within the gates of the Paper Factory of Heptoolr Shaik Adam at Girgaum. The contractor, on whose behalf the coal was so delivered, is Mugunlal Laldass, a coal dealer, living at Bhooleshwar, with whom the Gas Company never had any dealings in coal, and who had no right or interest in the coals of the Gas Company. Four other carloads of coal taken from the Gas Company's heap at Frere Bunder, Mr. Penny had reason to believe, were delivered in like manner at the Paper Factory. Certain pencil memos. given to the drivers of the five carts are believed to be in the handwriting of a muccadum, named Hari, who was in the employ of Dewji Ramji, and as such in charge of the Gas Company's coals. He is believed to have absconded owing to the inquiries which were instituted in the matter. Under these circumstances Mr. Penny charged Hari with theft and criminal breach of trust, and Mugunlal Laldas with abetment of these offences. The complainant further charged two contractors' assistants, named Ramji Hurriba and Canoo Sugnaji, with theft and abetting each other in the commission of it.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Payne asked that his client should either be discharged or the case against him proceeded with. It was admitted by the prosecution that they could not proceed against him, and that some of the coal supplied to the Girgaum factory was his client's. Mr. Payne added that his client was apparently charged so as to keep him at hand to give all the information he had. But he was prepared to give that information if he was summoned as a witness.

Mr. Brown stated that he was not prepared to proceed against Mugunlal Laldas, and left it to the court.

His Worship accordingly discharged Mr. Payne's client, and evidence was then led.

Gopal Luxmon, a cart-driver, deposed to having been engaged by Canoo Sugnaji and taken to the Frere Bunder, whence he took a cart-load of coal to the Paper Factory at Girgaum, having been directed there by Hurri, a boy, and by Canoo, who told him to go to Girgaum. There were several heaps of coal at the Bunder, and he subsequently pointed out to a European *sahib* which heap he loaded his cart from. A piece of paper had been given him by the boy.

Four other cartmen were examined, and gave similar evidence.

Balla Ramji, a muccadum, said that he had seen the cartmen remove coal from the Gas Company's heap at the Frere Bunder. He suspected that something was wrong, as the men did not take their passes from the company's clerk. He gave information about the matter to the company's muccadum, and added that the accused, Canoo, gave the orders for the loading of the carts.

Mr. O'Connor, the assistant engineer of the company, was examined, and deposed to the inquiries he had made from the cartmen who had pointed out to him the heap from which they had loaded their carts. Witness identified the remnants of the heap as the property of the company.

Other evidence was taken, and the case adjourned to Monday.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned by medical and other papers, against using hair renewers and restorers, which being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which nearly 100 years' trial has proved to be perfectly harmless and most beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf and dandruff, it prevents and arrests baldness and produces a luxuriant and glossy head of hair ; also sold in a golden colour. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces soft and delicate skin and removes all cutaneous blemishes. Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles.

CORRUPT LITERATURE.

IN the House of Commons on May 8, Mr. S. Smith called attention to the spread of corrupt literature in England and to move,—"That this House deplores the rapid spread of demoralizing literature in this country, and is of opinion that the law against obscene publications and indecent pictures and prints should be vigorously enforced and, if necessary, strengthened." He could assure the House that nothing but an imperative sense of duty would have induced him to take up so painful a subject. There was nothing which had so terrible an effect upon the morals of the community as the subtle poison of obscene literature. There had unhappily, of recent years, been a great development of this evil, and he did not hesitate to name the person whom he charged with being the chief culprit in this matter. Mr. Vizetelly, the publisher, had actually boasted in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that his house had been the means of translating and selling more than a million copies of what all members of the House would recognize to be the worst class of French novels. Mr. Vizetelly stated that he had a sale of 1,000 a week of the writings of Zola, which had been faithfully translated into English. In this state of things nothing was gained by preserving silence upon the unrestricted issue of books than which nothing more diabolical had ever been written by the pen of man. These works were commonly described as "realistic," which he took to mean nothing short of sheer beastliness. It was this class of literature which was poisoning the whole national life of France, and bringing that unhappy country into a condition resembling that of Rome in the time of the Cæsars. The present state of France was admirably described in an article in the current *Nineteenth Century*, and the degradation into which what the late Mr. Matthew Arnold called the "worship of the great goddess Lubricity" had plunged the country was vividly pourtrayed. He regretted to say that to a large extent our Elementary Education Act had been a failure in totally failing to provide children with safeguards after they left school, protecting them from the innumerable temptations on every side, and among them he placed this foul and licentious literature with which they were literally surfeited. This class of literature permeated everywhere. There was a system under which it penetrated into all the schools of the country. Facts had been brought to his knowledge which he scarcely cared to mention to the House, they were so shocking. But one fact he would state. He had it from a lady who investigated it herself. He was informed that it had become the rule with a class of low booksellers in London to provide indecent literature for young girls, to provide them with private rooms, and supply them there with indecent prints and literature on the payment of a small sum. In one street in London there were ten shops devoted to this purpose. This question lay at the root of their national life, and he could not conceive of any subject about which they should be anxious to deal more wisely than with this. If the Home Secretary would grant a Select Committee he would undertake to supply him with the evidence of the truth of all his statements. He next referred to the immense circulation of lewd photographs. The circulation of these photographs was made quite a trade. It was a recognized system, and these abominable prints were sent all over the country. Abominable scoundrels came over to this country and took advantage simply because of the freedom of our laws. (Hear, hear.) They brought here the vilest practices. He might refer to the fact that he had recently looked over some of the sporting papers; and he found mixed up with wretched nonsense a great deal of lewdness, and how any one could amuse himself with such trash he could not imagine. In India on all the book-stalls were to be seen the worst class of French novels, and it was through these books the natives first became acquainted with our literature. He had heard recently of a club or society in London for the publication of these vile prints, and the vilest of them had fetched 26 guineas. This was for one book, and he was told by those who had looked into it, that nothing more gross had ever been printed. He congratulated the Home Secretary on having recently dealt with a very bad number of a very bad publication. But why was it that they did not get at the owner of the paper ? (Cheers.) It seemed to him that our laws always struck at the weaker. But the class of literature to which he was referring would soon come down to 10 guineas to one guinea, and perhaps to 1s., and then they would have this poison overflowing. In Germany such things were never known. He regretted that some of their newspapers had published divorce cases at such great length. Some of the revelations were loathsome, and there should be some change in the publication of these reports. With regard to the remedies which ought to be adopted he thought the law, as it stood, was strong enough if only it were vigorously enforced. Through a false notion of liberty Lord Campbell's Act had been allowed to fall into disuse. He was told that magistrates who were formerly willing to initiate prosecutions now refused to do so, and the police, too, were very inactive. The Public Prosecutor was hardly of any value, and private persons could not be expected to prosecute in such cases. What was wanted was a sounder public opinion, and nothing would do more to create such an opinion than a good discussion in that House. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to think the Home Secretary was entirely in sympathy with him, and he hoped the House would strengthen his hands by a strong expression of opinion. The hon. member concluded by moving the resolution which stood in his name.

Sir R. Fowler said he was very glad the hon. member opposite had called attention to that subject, and he appealed to his hon. friend to accept the motion. Some years ago the then Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce, had had his attention called to that matter, and had taken effective action with regard to it.

Mr. De Lisle said that form of literature was an evil which attacked the poor classes, who were least able to protect themselves. They had little scope for enjoyment, and naturally took up the literature which lay at their door.

Mr. F. Powell was quite sure there was enough in the arguments and facts brought forward to justify the introduction of the subject in that House. Local authorities were taking steps in that matter and clauses had been introduced into a considerable number of their Police Bills to enable them to deal with it, and so far as he knew, this had been done without objection from any member of that House. There was a kind of literature which, in effect, though not in name was demoralizing. He must protest against the action of those well meaning people who, in their endeavours to improve the condition of the women of India, thought it right to circulate in English homes and among English women and girls a class of literature that was calculated to do permanent harm. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Matthews was quite ready to agree with the hon. member who had brought this subject before the House that there had been in recent years a considerable growth of evil literature. The French romantic literature, of which cheap editions were openly sold in this country, had reached a lower depth of immorality than had ever before been known. In comparing such literature with classical literature it must be borne in mind that while the latter was written with no evil purpose, the former was written with the object of directing attention to the foulest passions of which human nature was capable, and to depict them in the most attractive forms. Such literature was, in his opinion, calculated to do great harm to the moral health of the country. (Hear, hear.)

All such classes of publications were pernicious in the extreme and they ought to be brought within the reach of the law in every civilized country. (Hear, hear.) It must, however, be remembered that the law in this country was a tolerably effective weapon as it now stood, and that under the powers conferred by Lord Campbell's Act by the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, and by the Vagrants Act ample powers were given which, if effectively used, would prevent the circulation of immoral literature.

The motion was agreed to.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

BOMBAY, 29th May, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·716
Temperature of the Air	86·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·8
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	82·7
General Directions of Wind.*....	NW, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	232

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE sale of new and second-hand MACHINERY at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's Workshop, will be continued TO-DAY at 2 p.m.

CHEAP PASSAGE to CONTINENT. By steamer leaving 2nd June. Splendid accommodation. One large two berth cabin available. Fare, Rs. 550 —Apply WOOLEY & Co., Apollo House, Marine Street.

EVERYBODY WONDER at our cheap Wine Glass at Annas 1 and Soda at Annas 2. Our Kioto Crockery and Nevada Cutlery beats everything hollow.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CRICKET BATS.—Just unpacked per s. s. Thames well selected seasoned blades, spring, whalebone, full cane, and plain bats from known manufacturers.—WRIGHT & Co., near Forbes's Ice Factory, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, premises in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, and now in the occupation of Thos. Cook & Son, suitable for office or shop. Also portion of first floor above Messrs. Hoar and Co.—Apply to Thos. COOK & SON.

LOST, on the evening of TUESDAY, the 29th May, at about 7 o'clock, near Apollo Bunder, a French White POODLE, 11 months old. Answers to the name of "LEO." Body shorn close, with mane, head, and tail left long and bushy (like a lion). Anyone bringing the above dog to MAX MINCK'S will be rewarded.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS will RE-OPEN after the May vacation on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THREE YEARS of a WANDERER'S LIFE," by J. F. Keane, the author of "Six Months in Meccah." To be had at HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co., Booksellers, Meadow St., Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.—Special Reduced Rates for the Monsoon. For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 19, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

SINGER STILL LEADS ! ! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field ! !—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

AMMUNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4 ; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! ! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

BULBS, just received, Dahlias, Double American Tuberoses, Caladiums, Flowering Begonias, &c. —PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivettes, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

IN order to afford facility to the PUBLIC for getting DOMESTIC SERVANTS, R. NOWROJEE, secures and supplies them with men of really Good character.—Opposite Macropolo, Meadow Street.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

CUTLER, PALMER'S GLENTROMIE.—Another SPECIALITE, five years old, Rs. 24 No Whisky should be drunk,—certainly not in tropical climates—that is not matured and free from fusel oil.

"VICTORESS" (3 sizes) New Fortress (2 sizes) and Aidress Cooking Stoves, for burning Coal, Wood, Charcoal or Coke. Send for priced illustrated catalogue. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, specially made, the newest, cheapest, strongest, and most perfect, "VICTORIA JUBILEE FIRE PROOF SAFE." Warranted an excellent Security from Fire and Thieves, fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock.—Sole Manufacturer, N. PURBHOODAS, No. 392, Kalbadevi, and No. 62, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same ; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS INCLUDING THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION BY DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES. PUBLISHED BY MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, AUTHORISED.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE OF CONTINUATION OF SALE OF MACHINERY.

The sale of new and second-hand Machinery at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's Workshop, will be continued TO-DAY, at 2 p.m.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

Auction Sale of a Stock-in-Trade, Millinery, Superb Dress Materials in varieties, Shop Fittings, Handsome Show Cases, Gas Lamps, one Singer Sewing Machine, &c., &c.

In the shop in Hummum Street, No. 5, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, sale commencing at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, in small lots to suit intending purchasers, the whole of the (quite new) Stock-in-Trade, millinery, &c., belonging to MISS E. SCOTT, closing her business. The same consisting of superior velvets, silks, merino, cashmeres, chintz, pompadours, cretonnes, zephyrs, nets, serges, sunshades, satins, dress laces, gauzes, ribbons, frillings, merveilleux, gloves, feathers, flowers, birds, bonnets, caps, buttons, brooches, collars and cuffs, ready made dresses, dressing gowns and dust cloaks, millinery and dress materials in great varieties, shop fittings, consisting of handsome show cases, cupboards, counters, dressing glasses, one very little used Singer's oscillating sewing machine, gas lamps, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

10 cases white net and muslin.
10 ,, Trousering cloth and black calico.
6 ,, Coloured satin and flowered velvet.
5 ,, White shirtings and handkerchiefs.
7 ,, Coloured prints and handkerchiefs.

A quantity of cotton umbrellas, matches, colours, paint, accordeons, concertinas, toys, &c.

On account of the concerned—
REX K. 2-32 cases damaged saddles.
1 second-hand office shigram for the monsoons.
On account and at the risk of Nurrotum Hunsraj—
1 case White Mulls.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 strong English-built four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Bay Arab galloway, quiet to ride and drive.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd June next, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Staff Quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, plated-ware, glass and crockery-ware, pictures, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of A. PATERSON, ESQ.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DEALWOOD BOARDS, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Locomotive Yard, G. I. P. Ry., Parel—
10 Stacks of dealwood boards from packing cases, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c. ; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.

(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.

3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes :—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT : TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT, BEING REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS, CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.

Price, 1 Re., ; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

CONSOLS receded ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 99⅜ ; and Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. lower at 106½. Silver was unaltered at 41 13-16d. per oz ; but in Rupee Securities there was a decline of ¼ in Fours at £66¼, and of ⅜ in 4½ per cents. at £70¼. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher in Paris at 105¼. There was a decline of ¼ per cent. in the rates of Discount in the open market, short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper being quoted at 1¼ and 2 per cent. respectively.

The Wheat Market had become dull, and Club No. 2 had declined 3d. per quarter to arrive *via* the Canal. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was dull but unchanged in value. Rapeseed was firm at previous quotations. Coffee was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid-Plantation.

COTTON, including Surats, closed dull in Liverpool last evening, the day's sales only reaching 8,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats. Prices both for ready stuff and for American Arrivals were quite unaltered. The market opened quiet this morning ; probable sales, 10,000 bales ; Imports, 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady.

In New York 10 cents seems to be the stereotyped quotation for spot Mid-Uplands. August Futures (now quoted by Reuter by request instead of September), were 10·08 cents. It is notified that there is a holiday in New York to-day. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, comparing with the two previous years as noted below :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts....	5,000	1,300	3,600
Three days' do ...	12,000	4,100	11,500
Since 1st Sept. 1887 ...	5,312,000	5,170,100	5,188,600

Our local Cotton Market opened this morning with a very quiet, not to say dull, feeling, in sympathy with the advices to hand by wire, and lower rates were talked of, especially for Bhownuggur and Julgaum, which have been out of demand of late. Dealers, however, were not inclined to give way, and no actual business was reported at lower prices, and when, in the afternoon, a demand, mainly local, but helped by some enquiry for export, set in, rates steadied and closed on about the previous level. A moderate business has transpired, Dharwar and Bengals having had the principal call, and of these some 1,500 bales in the aggregate have been taken at Rs. 209-10, and Rs. 180-5, respectively. The other purchases have consisted of Karanja, at Rs. 209 ; Akola, at Rs. 198 , Khandesh, at Rs. 185 ; Pachora, at Rs. 193 ; Wadwan, at Rs. 199-204 ; Dhollera, at Rs. 209 ; and Broach, at Rs. 220 per candy.

WHEAT.—The feeling of quiet, induced by dull accounts from the other side, and the large supplies now coming forward here, continues, and only a small business has been done to-day ; this, however, has been done at previous prices, and quotations are unchanged all round.

SEEDS are still in good request, especially *Rape* ; and considerable transactions are reported again to-day, the market closing steady at our last quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,132 bales.
Wheat	61,633 cwt.
Linseed	13,386 ,,
Rapeseed	17,363 ,,
Poppy Seed	2,679 ,,
Groundnuts	612 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull in tone and drooping ; but several fresh engagements have transpired to-day. The Cyphrenis (s) has been fixed to arrive for Marseilles at 18s. 6d. ; and the Star of Victoria (s) has been put upon the berth for the same port with 2,000 tons of cargo, at 19s. per ton. The Bedouin (s) is reported to have been taken up from home under open charter at 20s. ; and it is said that a steamer has been fixed this afternoon for Dunkirk, at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day, and at closing, rates are a shade lower for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, and 1-32d. down for 3 months' sight Credits, compared with yesterday evening's quotations. Business between bank has transpired in Wire Transfer for July and December, at 1s. 4 1-16d. Very few Mercantile Bills have come out at our quotation, although only one Bank has bought at the rate. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 1-32d	to 1-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Do. Credits do	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Do. Frances do	1·70⅛	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a rather firmer feeling, and Fours for money and account were quoted for some time at the enhanced rate of 100½, but the advance was afterwards more than lost, and at closing the price was par with the June account quoted at 99⅜ ; and the other denomination 105½ nominal.

SHARES—have been almost as inactive to-day as they were yesterday ; but there has been a little more enquiry for Mill Scrip, and we report an advance of Rs. 10 in Maneckji Petit ; of Rs. 5 each in Khatao Mucconji and Luckmidas Khimji ; and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental. Port Canning shares have advanced Rs. 2½ ; Badham, Pile have declined Rs. 3 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	850
Bank of Bengal	112,000	500	all	10 do.	915
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Co poration	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	419
National Bank of India	37,320	125		5 pct.	130
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,125
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	– £160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	– £161

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	167
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	48
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	475
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	82	375	Rs. 332	750
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld.	2,000	00	100	Rs. 10	67½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7½
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		7
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	377
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	123
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	40
Port Canning Co.	5,000	200	1,000	R 19	355
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	109
Soondy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	3
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	204
Western India Flour Mills	200	125	125	nil	40
M. Modi & Co	1,000	200		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	..	90

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100
Four-and-a-half per cent	105½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rs. 0	Nil.
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil.
Paris Municipal Loan	315
Port Trust Bonds	96

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—MACKENZIE—May 23, at All Saints' Church, Allahabad, by the Rev Brook Deedes, Frederick James Clarke, Chaplain, A C S, to Nicola Rosa Leith Mackenzie, widow of Alfred Campbell Mackenzie, and daughter of John Leith Ross, of Arnage, Aberdeenshire.

LOVELOCK—SCOTT—May 24, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A Kitchin, Arthur Samuel Lovelock, Esq., of Calcutta and London, to Janette Alexandrina, daughter of the late George Scott, Penang.

DEATHS.

CARBERY—May 13, at Simla, Ellen Sophia, the beloved wife of C B Carbery, Punjab Education Department, aged 45.

DOBBIE—May 18, at Thandiani, Herbert Hugh, son of Lieut H H Dobbie, 30th Punjab Infantry, aged 3 months.

HOPKINS—May 25, at Almora, N-W P, Helen Elise, the infant daughter of Captain C H Innes Hopkins, Scottish Rifles, aged 3½ months.

JEPHSON—April 20, at Mandalay, of cholera, Lieut W C Jephson, B S C, Commissariat Department.

LONG—May 27, at 3, Rottler's Street, Vepery, Jane Amelia, beloved wife of Mr W A Long, Accountant, D P W, aged 39 years, and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1888.

THE correspondence on English duties on Indian silver plate which has just been issued by the Indian Government has an interest quite apart from the main question to which it relates. As a sample of the spirit in which the Treasury treats matters of Indian finance it is even more disappointing than the minute in which "My Lords" two years ago contemptuously dismissed the request of the Government of India that the fiscal aspects of the exchange question should be considered by the Home Government, contemptuously telling them that they had forgotten their political economy, and that if they wanted to escape the inconvenience arising from a fall in exchange they had only to practice the virtue of thrift. The manner of this correspondence is quite as objectionable as that of the other, and beyond that it is wanting in candour. On this characteristic of the correspondence the Government of India speak with becoming spirit. "In the earlier stages of this correspondence we were informed," they say, "that there was a difficulty in connection with drawbacks. When we pointed out that such a consideration should not interfere with the proper treatment of the case, we were informed that financial difficulties stood in the way. When the financial difficulties had disappeared we were told that a legal difficulty, the nature of which has not been mentioned, had arisen, and in the enclosure of your lordship's present letter we are informed, without any reason being assigned, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not prepared to alter the duties." It is not usually in this way that the conduct of a great department of Government is summed up in an official document, but then it is not usual for great Government Departments to deal in subterfuges. For that they were subterfuges with which the Treasury has throughout met the requests of the Government of India in this matter will be evident to any one who will take the trouble to go through the rather voluminous correspondence which has passed on this subject. On the 9th of February in last year the Treasury wrote to the India Office expressing their fear "that they could not hold out hopes that the state of finance would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take these duties into consideration." Two months after this the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to dispose of a surplus of close upon a million sterling, and in so doing he made important remissions of taxation in comparison with which an abandonment of the £20,000 which the duty on silver plate yields would have been a mere bagatelle. To plead the state of the home finances, therefore, as a reason why the duty should not be interfered with was, as we have said, a subterfuge. It is a small matter, of course, through not so small from the Indian point of view as from the English. It becomes serious, however, when looked at as a sample of the way in which Indian claims are regarded at home when there is the slightest chance that it may cost the English Treasury something to satisfy them. For that reason, much more than for any specific injury that may be done to India by the perpetuation of this duty, we regard the correspondence as amongst the most unsatisfactory that has been published in India for a long time past.

No advantage, it may be freely admitted, would be done to India by exaggerating the intrinsic importance of these duties. The whole British revenue from gold and silver duties together last year was not much more than £67,000, and the portion of this represented by duties on Indian silver plate must have been insignificant. But if the Treasury is disposed to plead this in extenuation of its treatment of a small Indian industry it would seem as though Whitehall thought that meanness needed no excuse. Let us see how the case stands. One of the incidents of British supremacy in India has been the destruction of many native industries the products of which were of great industry and beauty. Their characteristics have been summed up in a paragraph in Macaulay's essay on Warren Hastings which has become familiar to every English student in the country. A few of the native industries remain, "crystallized traditions" as they have been called, in which the inherited taste and manipulative skill of the Indian workman are exquisitely embodied, and foremost among them is the art of the silversmith. The silver work of Cutch and Dacca, of Cashmere and Tanjore, of Delhi and Trichinopoly, merits a place in any market, and in no market more than in that of England, where competent critics tell us much of the silver plate that is produced in these days is from an artistic point of view a disgrace to the trade. The Indian work finds its way into England in two ways. It may either be taken home by people who acquire it for their own pleasure or for presentation to their friends, or it may be sent for sale. In the former case a duty of eighteen pence an ounce is levied upon it, and unless the owner,—undeterred by the experiences of Mr. McLauchlan Slater, as narrated in the lively letter which he addressed to us yesterday—desires to have it assayed and hall marked, he hears no more about it. If he offers it for sale or exchange, however, without first having had it hall marked, he is liable to a penalty of £10 for each article so offered. The fate of silver plate sent for sale from India is more insecure. It has to be assayed and hall marked before it reaches the hands of the consignee. It is often roughly handled, for it is not the business of assayers to have much reverence for beautiful forms, and if a piece of fine Cutch filagree work suffers at the hands of the cunning expert who tests its fineness this is a mere accident of the process. The fate of a piece of Indian plate depends generally, however, upon its fitness for passing the English standard of fineness. Here in India we are content if our silver work is made of rupee silver. Metal as pure as the currency of the Empire is good enough for us, and it is not unreasonable to think that it might be good enough for the requirements of the English Treasury and the Assay Office. But it is not, although the difference between the two standards is just two pennyweights in the pound of 240. The consequence is that a piece of Indian plate, made of rupee silver, is refused hall marking and ordered to be re-shipped within three months, on pain of being broken up. Down to 1883 even this three months' grace was refused, and beautiful work which represented months of labour was broken up at once. These, briefly told, are the conditions under which Indian silver ware struggles for a place in the home market.

It is no answer to the suggestion that the Custom House and Assay House arrangements in England seem expressly designed to shut out Indian silver ware, to say that the excise arrangements affect English silver plate almost as prejudicially. It is no answer, because it could be easily shown that the English silversmith has some substantial advantages, and even if the home manufacturer and the Indian were precisely treated alike—as they assuredly are not—the whole system would stand condemned as a fiscal barbarism, an introduction of the Vandal spirit in financial polity for which there is no excuse. The decadence of the silversmith's art at home is a consequence of this pernicious intervention, easily explicable in the light of Mill's economic canon that the branches of production in which fewest improvements are made are those with which the revenue officer interferes. An art protected by artificial means against external competition is generally a stationary or a decaying art, and the English production of silver plate itself suffers from the restrictions put upon the competition of distant rivals. But that is not an aspect of the question which chiefly concerns us in India. The grievance is that the existing arrangements and especially the unreasonable requirements of the Assay Office, all but prohibit the export to England of Indian silver ware. There is no industry in the world which can thrive if the costliest of its products are shut out by restrictions of that sort from the market where it is not certain to be appreciated. And the remedy is not in the hands of the Indian manufacturers. They are to be found for the most part in the Mofussil towns, far away from the Mints and with no facilities for ascertaining the quality of the silver they employ. They melt down their rupees, on which the effigy and superscription of the Queen-Empress seem to them the best guarantees of purity, and it is something worse than pedantry which shuts the English market against silver ware as pure as theirs is. Difficulties connected with the drawbacks that would have to be paid to the holders of stocks in England if the duties were abolished have nothing to do with this part of the question. No claim for drawback would arise out of a simple enactment that the hall mark should no longer be refused to plate of the rupee standard—the most convenient and perhaps the only convenient standard for Indian manufacture, and a sufficient guarantee to the English purchaser of the purity of the silver he was buying. Why should not the standard for Indian silver be fixed at 220 pennyweights of pure metal to the pound, and let the standard for English silver remain at 222 pennyweights, as at present? The difference would be infinitesimally small, and the public would know as well as they know now what they were buying. If the Treasury, for financial reasons, which Mr. Goschen strangely pleaded again in the House of Commons a month ago, still refuse to deal with the duties as such, they cannot plead the same excuse for allowing the assaying arrangements to continue an obstacle to the Indian silver worker and an injustice to fair trade.

THE Proclamation of the City and County of Dublin under the Crimes Act has no doubt for its object the suppression of the National League, of which the Council has its seat in the Capital. The Government abstained from taking that course, when nearly the whole of the rest of Ireland was proclaimed, for there was no allegation that agrarian crime was rife in the Capital, and the case put before Parliament was that the exceptional powers were taken to deal with crime, and not to suppress a political movement. Now, however, that Lord Salisbury has succeeded in obtaining a Papal rescript condemning the Plan of Campaign and boycotting, the moment doubtless seems propitious to proceed to suppress the National League as a whole, striking at the centre of the organisation in Dublin. The step taken will probably be followed by the seizure of the offices of the League in Sackville Street. When this blow was expected some months since, the books and archives of the League were removed to Paris, so that it is not likely that much will be found now at the head-quarters of the association. According to the London papers of some three weeks ago, some of the organizations of the American Irish were anticipating the suppression of the Parnellite agitation, and rejoicing at it, in the belief that it would leave the field open to those who do not share Mr. Parnell's unabated confidence in constitutional methods. But the London papers are not always within the bounds of the probable when dealing with questions about which it is necessary to say something new and startling. The *World* gives, on the authority of a person "exceptionally well informed," the statement that the American Parnellites look forward to Lord Randolph Churchill as the "alternative champion of Home Rule," in the "not improbable event of Mr. Gladstone's disappearance from the scene."

THE language of studied provocation in which the semi-official *North German Gazette* announces that the restrictions placed on French travellers at the frontier are intended "to consolidate the re-acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany," scornfully inviting the French to retaliate by keeping Germans out of France in order to avoid dangerous friction in the future, can scarcely be interpreted in a pacific sense, except on the assumption that it is the pleasure of Prince Bismarck to indulge in a defiance and a threat which cannot be returned. The grim personage who inspired that insulting paragraph knows very well that just at present the French Government cannot accept the challenge, and he may hope to make political profit by demonstrating to all Europe that Germany can indulge in taunts, while France, for whatever reason, must hold her tongue. With General Boulanger on their hands President Carnot and his Ministers are not in a position to resent even the gruffest language of the German press. With the Emperor in such precarious health that no one can tell for a day together whether the reign will last through the night, or for the next year, it is scarcely conceivable that the politicians of Berlin can desire to precipitate a war with France. But it is quite conceivable that the Chancellor, relying on the relative completeness of the German organisation for war, thinks something may be gained by calculated insolence, which shows that it is not Germany that fears to speak of Alsace and Lorraine.

M. A. SIMEON, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes, has arrived in Bombay to make arrangements for placing a line of passenger steamers from Aden to Bombay and Karachi in connection with the service of that Company to China and Australia. The new contract with the French Government under which this and other extensions of the Company's operations will be made, comes into force on the 29th July, and the steamers will forthwith commence running between Aden and Bombay and Karachi. The Company is building four large steamers of increased speed to comply with the conditions of the contract, which fix the speed to China at thirteen knots an hour, a considerable advance on the eleven and a half knots of the service hitherto. These splendid vessels will be completed as soon as may be. Owing to the frequent changes in the personnel of French ministries, the new contract—the terms of which were settled some two years since—was only officially sanctioned six months ago, so that there has not as yet been time to build the new steamers of the increased speed stipulated for. The boilers and engines of the existing steamers will all undergo alterations to fit them for the new conditions of the service, which will entail a reserve of power, giving a potentiality of fourteen knots. While the speed has been largely increased, the subsidy has been diminished by one fourth—the twelve millions of francs hitherto paid annually being reduced to nine millions of francs for a greatly extended service at a higher rate of speed. The Company is however flourishing, paying 6 per cent. The main routes are those to China, to Australia and to South America, with subsidiary lines from Colombo to Calcutta, from Singapore to Batavia, from Mauritius to Madagascar, from Sydney to New Caledonia, and some others. The Messageries build their own steamers at a place near Marseilles, where four thousand workmen are employed.

THE *Deccan Times* says that the enormous sums supposed to be paid by Abdul Huq to his barristers have been much exaggerated. Mr. Inverarity gets a retainer of three thousand rupees a month : for every day he has to appear before the Parliamentary Committee, he will receive a fee of one thousand rupees. Mr. Basil Lang has gone home on his account, but if required will be paid five hundred each day that he appears.

THE *Deccan Times*, in commenting upon the surrender of the Sirdar DilerJung, says :—"It is to be hoped that the proceedings in London will develop something commensurate with that so quietly accomplished here in Hyderabad. The Government of his Highness, his Excellency Sir Asman Jah especially, as well as Mr. Howell, are to be congratulated on the results achieved so far. To Nawab Intesar Jung, first of all officials than whom no one in Hyderabad more largely enjoys the trust and confidence of the Minister, the credit of this great work is chiefly due. The untiring zeal and patience with which he has worked at these papers from early morning till far into the night are beyond all praise."

IN referring to the able men who are working in Hyderabad under the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Secunderabad paper speaks of the legal learning of Rai Hukum Chand, who perhaps is one of the deepest read and soundest lawyers, European or Native, in India. His law lectures in Hyderabad —especially those upon the law of contract—showed very great research. But it must be also remembered that he is a man of wide general culture, being an M. A. of his University. But it is Mr. Raghonath Parshad, B.A., a man trained under his own eyes and in the methods which his experience has approved, that most largely enjoys Mr. Mehdi Ali's confidence. Having almost equal facility in both English and Urdu, his ready aid is invaluable. But, perhaps, Mr. Mehdi Ali, like Mr. Mushtuq Hasain, is better broken into hard work himself than these assistants, who are comparatively new to harness and official work. Nawab Int

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby :—

Ayrshire 1
Crowberry 2
Van Dieman's Land 3

DUBLIN COUNTY PROCLAIMED.

The Dublin County, including the City of Dublin, has been proclaimed under the Crimes Act.

MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright is slightly better.

FRANCE AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, MAY 29.

Count Kalnoky has given certain assurances to M. Decrais relative to the speech of M. Tisza, which, it is hoped, will satisfy France.

THE DOVETON COLLEGE MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

The Lieutenant-Governor has stayed the execution of Meher Ali for one week, within which time he hopes to pass final orders upon the memorial after consultation with Justice Wilson.

EMIGRATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS TO BOURBON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 30.

The English and French Governments having arrived at a satisfactory understanding with regard to emigration of British subjects from India to Bourbon and French West India Islands, orders have been issued authorising the resumption of recruiting in different British districts and shipping coolies from Pondicherry and Karikal.

This is good news for Pondicherry, as the groundnut export trade which had for some time been a most lucrative business in Pondicherry has become unprofitable, and emigration will lead to business in Pondicherry.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

A meeting will be held here on Monday by the members of the Uncovenanted Service to make further representations regarding pensions. The object is to strengthen Mr. King's hands in Parliament on 8th June.

THE HUNZA AND NAGAR RISING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

There is reason to anticipate that the display of determination by the Kashmir Darbar and the advance of reinforcements to Gilgit will lead to the collapse of the Hunza and Nagar rising without further bloodshed. The Raja of Nagar has sent a messenger to Bakhshi Mulraj, the Kashmir Commandant at Gilgit, offering to apologize for his recent misconduct. The Darbar will probably take this opportunity of settling what might have been a troublesome affair.

COMPLETION OF THE RAILWAY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

The work of the Committee on the Railway Bill is nearly completed.

THE FRONTIER DEFENCE.

THE MAHARANA OF OODEYPORE'S OFFER.

The Maharana of Oodeypore has offered six lakhs to the Government of India for the defence of the North-West frontier together with the services of his troops should occasion arise for their employment.

THE RE-ARMAMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The re-armament of British Troops in India with the magazine rifle, whenever it may take place, will be followed by the immediate distribution of martini rifles among the native troops.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

COLOMBO, MAY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva, with China mails, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 29.

The Hall Line steamer Wernoth Hall left here to-day.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	99¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅛
4½ per cent. do.	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	41 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the Indian frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 29.

10 p.m.	83·4

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

6 a.m.	82·9
10 a.m.	87·6
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	88·0

A VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every mail brings us a batch of newspapers which nearly all agree in thinking that war in Europe is probable, if not imminent, and every day we eagerly scan the telegraphic news to learn the European situation. What concerns us very nearly is the belief, which seems to exist both at home and abroad, that England in the event of a war is quite unprepared to take such a part in it as her dignity and honour may demand, or even to defend the mighty interests entrusted to her keeping if they were assailed. In the papers just to hand we find the Secretary of State for War confessing that the Government "relied to a large extent upon the Volunteer forces, who would only be called upon in times of imminent danger. He was perfectly certain they could rely upon their patriotic co-operation." No doubt; and the Government are obtaining power to make their services instantly available if they should unhappily be required.

I think it was about three years ago that it was proposed to form a Volunteer Reserve in Bombay, and I have heard that some 500 gentlemen sent in their names as willing to be enrolled. I believe this was communicated to Government and cold water thrown on the proposal. Lately I have read that the Calcutta Volunteer Reserve has been sanctioned, and I am sure I do not stand alone in wishing to know something more about the suggestions and offers made from Bombay, and the reasons why no effect has ever been given to a spontaneous and patriotic tender of personal service if required. I have myself spoken on this subject to some of my continental friends, who I find quite unable—as indeed I am myself—to understand the indifference or neglect of Government in such a matter.

I should like to ask—

1. Is it a fact that some 500 gentlemen did offer to join a Volunteer Reserve force in Bombay some two or three years ago, and if that offer was submitted to Government?

2. What was the result of the offer?

3. What are the reasons why a Volunteer Reserve has not been formed or encouraged in Bombay?

To me it seems that it would be a source of immense strength to the Empire to have a body of men in each large centre of population whose names and addresses were duly registered and who either had arms in their own possession or could obtain them from a magazine when needed, and who could be assembled occasionally for elementary drill—or for practice, as many would be ex-effectives—and all of whom could be called upon for service "in times of imminent danger."

In former years the cry of *la Patrie en danger* called forth hundreds of thousands of brave Frenchmen to do or die for their native land. We can imagine with what enthusiasm such a cry would be answered in England. It seems that mainly in such knowledge lies her present strength, but it needs no cry or word of alarm to induce all British citizens to do their duty in enrolling themselves into a defensive corps; and as conscription, or enforced military service, finds no place among us, I take it to be the duty of Government to foster and aid the military spirit of its subjects by all legitimate ways. Conceive also what would be the moral effect upon other nations of seeing all ranks and classes "closing up," and ready if wanted.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 30th May, 1888. C.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER AND A RECENT MEMORIAL.

THE following correspondence has been handed to us for publication :—

11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th May 1888.

To J. Nugent, Esq., C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1296, of the 27th ultimo, in reply to the petition submitted by me on behalf of the residents of several localities, informing me that the orders of Government have been communicated to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

On this intimation I applied to the officiating Commissioner of Police to inform me as to the decision of Government on the subject, but I regret to state that that officer declines to make known to me the required information, giving his reason that in the absence of the direction from Government to that effect he is unable to accede to the request. (Copy of letters enclosed.)

I beg to submit that the public are in the dark as to the decision Government have arrived at in the matter. I have therefore to request you to furnish me with the necessary information so as to enable the public to know how far their grievances have been redressed by Government.—I have the honour, &c.,

B. FEROZSHAW.

In reply to the above letter Mr. Ferozsha was informed that the Commissioner of Police had been desired to inform him of the purport of the instructions given to that officer by Government, and the following letter has been received from the Commissioner's office :—

Memo.—With reference to the order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting prostitutes from residing in Kharshedji Sukhlaji Street Mr. B. Ferozsha is informed that Government have issued instructions directing a re-consideration of that order in so far as it relates to the occupation by European prostitutes of houses situated in that street, but desire that it should hold good in respect of houses abutting on a leading thoroughfare.

MILITARY NEWS.

THOMAS BOLTON and Alfred Peirse, both privates of the Gloucestershire Regiment, were recently tried at district courts-martial for making away with and destroying their military clothing, &c., while serving their time of imprisonment at Deolali on the 10th May. They were convicted and awarded six months' imprisonment each with hard labour, the sentence having been confirmed by the Brigadier-General commanding.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Departure of M. S. Siam
„ 7.—Simla Races.
„ 12.—Departure of M. S. Kaisar-i-Hind.
„ 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms. Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

DACOITY IN KATTYWAR.

WE mentioned yesterday that owing to the prevalence of dacoity, life and property were insecure in many States in Kattywar. The following extract from the Administration report of the Gondal State for 1887-88 shows further light on the subject :—

In order that the risks and responsibilities of this State in connection with the organized dacoities that have been unfortunately prevailing in the Halar and Sorath Prants for sometime past may be correctly measured and properly judged, it is necessary to bear in mind certain facts which cannot be disputed and which are very significant. These are :—

1st.—That there has *not* been a single Baharvatia against the Gondal State, or a dacoit band of Gondal subjects since many years past.

2nd.—That Gondal subjects have rarely, if at all, been concerned in any depredations of any Baharvatias or dacoits.

3rd.—That instances in which the Baharvatias and dacoits now abroad have got shelter, or help from any of the Gondal villages have not, so far as inquiry on the part of the Gondal executive goes, come to light, though it is not quite impossible and perhaps natural to suppose that some sympathy may have been exhibited towards some of the dacoits by their friends and relations residing in Gondal territory in a way not apparent to the Durbar.

4th.—That the above simple facts go to prove conclusively that this State has succeeded in keeping its subjects well in hand and making them law-abiding, and that so far its police arrangements cannot but be considered to be satisfactory.

5th.—That the geographical position of this State is somewhat unfortunate, inasmuch as a glance at the map will show that it is entirely surrounded by the territories of other States, in some of which armed bands, restless and warlike classes and desperate characters find harbour.

6th.—That there have been Baharvatias and organised bands of dacoits abroad from time to time in some of these States, that the gangs which now infest the country are composed either of some such armed badmashes of those States or of prisoners who have escaped from jails or from the custody of their police, or other needy and greedy badmashes who are chiefly their subjects, and who obtain food and shelter in their territories.

7th.—That the five men out of the escaped prisoners from the Gondal Jail, who are still at large and who have doubtless joined the said bands of badmashes and dacoits, are also, with one single exception, subjects of Junagadh and Bantwa States.

The troubles of this State in connection with these badmashes and dacoits began from June 1885, when some fifteen haramkhors (Junagadh 11, Gondal 2, Bantwa 2), composed chiefly of Junagadh Sindhis, looted the Gondal village of Bholgamda. Some nine of them, however, were booked by the Gondal police, and seven of them were sentenced to various long terms of imprisonment, and two were pardoned for becoming approvers. The sentenced haramkhors, who were notoriously desperate characters, managed to break through the jail in September, 1886, and escaped together with some other inmates of the jail. The details of the incident were recorded in last year's report. Out of the eleven prisoners who escaped from the jail on that occasion, three, including the ringleader, Syed Alimya, were immediately afterwards re-taken, tried, and executed, and one kunbi, Premji Amba, who is an inhabitant of one of the Bhavnagar villages, has never since been heard of. Of the remaining seven runaways, one kunbi, Kana Bhana, of Chudwa, in Bantwa talooka, has since been recaptured by the Gondal police, and tried and sentenced to transportation for life, and another, named Sindhi Bapudo Bawo, who was again a notorious haramkhor, was killed, together with a relative of his, in a skirmish with the police of this State, at Vadala, in the Junagadh territory, on the 28th October last. Thus, out of the eleven prisoners who escaped from the Gondal Jail, there are now only five who are still at large and still remain to be booked, bagged, or bundled off. It may be noted, however, that three out of these five are the subjects of Junagadh, one of Bantwa, and only one belongs to the Gondal State, and that all the five have joined, as stated above, the bands of Baharvatias and dacoits, who unhappily for this State, but very happily, indeed, for the runaways were already abroad elsewhere under circumstances over which this State had no control. From the time of the absorption of these five runaways into the said bands of Baharvatias and dacoits already existing in other States, the troubles of this State commenced to multiply, because these Junagadh Sindhis are a class of haramkhors who are very vindictive withal, and therefore cherish revenge against the Gondal police who had done their duty in sending them to jail. They, therefore, as well as their friends and companions whom they joined, appear to have made it a point thenceforth to include Gondal villages in their general plan of brigandage, and thus it is that some of the Gondal villages have been looted by them.

That the Gondal territory should be surrounded, as it is by other States' villages in which turbulent classes and desperate characters find safe harbour; that they should be found to roam about the country with arms in their possession, which place them at a decided advantage in their attempts to loot villages, while the Bhayads, Mulgirassias, and Jivaidas,—originally a warrior class,—should, in spite of repeated request on their part, be left, under the present system of licensing arms in the province, almost unprovided with similar weapons of defence; that the geographical situation of Gondal should make it extremely easy for them and their friends from other villages to organise and make successful raids on some of the outlying Gondal vilages, and then to escape with impunity within their own borders; that the territorial and jurisdictional difficulties of the several States should seriously impede the prompt and speedy action of the Gondal police in tracing and capturing the offenders; that the offenders should continue to receive protection from their friends and relatives in these other States; and, above all, that Gondal should find itself placed in the false position of having to undertake and pay for the costly and thankless task of ensuring the good conduct of other than its own subjects, for whose behaviour it is scarcely responsible,—these form a concatenation of circumstances which, to say the least, places Gondal in a position which is simply unfortunate. There would appear some justification even for tolerating such a state of things if it resulted in ensuring security for the Gondal villages against badmashes (who are chiefly Junagadh and Jamnagar subjects) and it was particularly with the intention of securing such a security that Gondal cheerfully agreed to share with those States the cost of Major Humfrey's appointment, and to place the entire police of this State under his orders along with the Junagadh and Nagar police. No one is more anxiously looking forward than this State to a speedy ending or mending of the existing state of things in regard to these haramkhors, for what can be more annoying to Gondal than to find that it has to suffer for the sins of others, or to have even the remotest reason to fear that its position and much more, its action, should be even for a moment liable to be misunderstood or misjudged? Some such considerations as these doubtless influenced Gondal when it held out from the first, and has all along given every assistance and support to Major Humfrey, and now that such an able and experienced officer is at work in right earnest, it is confidently hoped that he will ere long be able to render a satisfactory account of the haramkhors and rid the country of their dreaded and detested presence.

While placing on record the foregoing remarks, this State has the pleasing duty to acknowledge with thanks the ready assistance and cordial support always vouchsafed to it by Mr. Haridas Veharidas, the Dewan of Junagadh, in facilitating the apprehension of the Junagadh subjects concerned in crimes committed within Gondal territory. It is due to Mr. Haridas to say that but for such assistance and support, the task of the Gondal police would have been made more arduous than what it was, and prompt action would have been impossible.

"LORD DUFFERIN, like most clever men," remarks the correspondent of a contemporary, "has a sense of the humorous; so perhaps the late Investiture Ceremony, of the funny side of which he could but have been conscious, may have yielded him some compensating amusement. Why Sir Frederick Roberts, who is a dapper, smart-looking soldier in his uniform, should have been planted in the middle of a room, swathed in a voluminous black robe, a foot too long and a yard too high, in order that the Viceroy might place a jingling chain, which had been lifted with preternatural solemnity from an adjacent teapoy and conveyed to him on a cushion, round the victim's neck and pronounce the victim a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, no ordinary man can make out. Then, when the Chief retired, his Staff, who were to have formed a procession behind him, were so unhinged that they forgot both themselves and his Excellency, and went for their places with a rush. The best drilled actor on the occasion was Mr. Durand, the Secretary to the Order, whose robes became him; and he contrived not to smile. The most miserable actor was the Private Secretary, whose expression of agony and apprehension might have moved the stoniest."

BRANCH BANKS IN INDIA.

THE Presidency Banks Branches, to which we have referred, besides being few in number, are generally far apart, and none of them are very old. The work they have done is good, and they continue to do all in their power to become auxiliaries and centres of healthy trade and commerce. They are beneficent, profitable and buisness-like institutions, accommodating him who buys as well as him who sells, causing money and valuables to be safe and useful, which otherwise would probably be unemployed, and not secure like bank deposits. Their utility in India appears to be greater than that of branch banks in other countries possessing fewer nationalities; and their influence is without doubt civilising and good, like that of much of the work of able disciplinarians, who fill the offices of governors, councillors, judges, magistrates and missionaries. They introduce to people of different habits and fashions, such as the European, Mussulman and Hindu, one set of rules and customs, and an indentity of purpose regarding money, causing all persons to use one form of cheque, payment and receipt, one form of co-operation for the benefit of all concerned, without injury to the caste or creed of any one.

The agent or manager occupies a position of considerable importance. He commands much money, much private information generally confined to the ken of bankers only, and in consequence some influence beyond the control of the collector, judge, doctor, lawyer, or other important persons in the district. In his hands are the purse-strings of many persons, whose habits and character, when compared with their banking accounts, form their credit. The spendthrift, the miser, the careless and careful, the rich and poor, and some secrets of character are discovered sooner by the banker's observation and the books in his possession than by any other course of enquiry. His judgment much affects the encouragement and discouragement of local enterprise. His opinion of the means and character of persons is valuable and asked for from many quarters, both inland and foreign; about once a year he obtains from other bankers opinions of persons at a distance with whom he transacts business. His own important opinions, as well as those of other bankers, are recorded in the standard work of reference called "The Opinion Book." In this book are entered, among others, opinions of wealthy and trustworthy natives, whose complete attire consists of simple white or dirty white cloths round their waists and cords over their shoulders, who live in small houses and eat only ordinary cheap food, whose expenses seldom or ever increase with their wealth. Appearances, manners, modes of living in their case are signs of neither wealth nor poverty. In the absence of experience and a native cashkeeper, the best trained city banker would find these natives strange and awkward customers to deal with.

The general principles of banking may be similar in many countries, but the variety of character in customers, the frequent changes in society, and the temporary home of the European, make the business of banking in India varied and peculiarly trying to inexperienced bank managers. A good up-country manager at some branches draws a salary of about Rs. 800 per mensem; but with children in England to educate and bring up, he is poorer than the Bank of England Clerk, while the risk, responsibility and anxiety of the work of one are too great to be compared with that of the other. His house is generally one of the best to be had at his station, where he enjoys the comfort of many cheap servants and houses and carriages, which may be kept without much expense. He lives well, when good meat, fish, and vegetables are to be had, which is not every day at most up-country stations. He is often entertained by the best society near him, and he entertains in return, sometimes, as in the case of few seemingly kind-hearted imprudent agents, beyond his means, his friends the merchants, officers, civilians, clergy and other persons, whose emoluments may be in excess of his own, and who may hereafter find him broken down in health, and left to find his way home with a few rupees, and perhaps a small pension, not a happy man, taking his children from the better-class school, educating the children of his old Indian friends, to bring them up in a manner not becoming his former position of bank manager.

The directors are birds of passage here to-day and gone to-morrow, leaving their seats at the board for changes to Europe and early retirement from business. The agent seldom sees them. In some cases he may be personally, or except by name, unknown to any of his directors, whose interest in the welfare of the employés is small sometimes, and, like their seats at the board, transitory.

The pension funds are improving the services of the Presidency Banks; but they will not be on a proper footing until they provide sufficient retiring allowances to make their pensioners as well off when they arrive home as their associates of other services, whose scale of pensions is so much greater. The banks in India, which make smaller provision for their worked-out European employés, when they return to England, than that provided for by other services, will no doubt sooner or later suffer from the disadvantage of being obliged to entertain inferior men, who are incapable of obtaining promotion in banks in England, or they may adopt the alternatives of giving increased salaries and pension, or confining their service to men brought up in the country, who will live cheaper and be content to remain in India when their work is done.

The accountant with a salary of Rs. 300 per mension may be as well off as his agent, whose family remittances at the low rate of exchange may reduce the balance of his salary to a smaller sum than Rs. 300 per mensem; and he has few opportunities of spending money. His gun, his horse, and his club, with occasional games of tennis, are usually his chief amusement out of business. His work is instructive, interesting and more varied than that of bank clerks in England.

The cash-keeper, generally a Brahmin, fills a most responsible office. To a great extent, he is a kind of deputy manager of native business, and he is in charge of the cash department. On the strength of his reports of the means and character of natives, coupled with information otherwise obtainable by the agent, advances are made to natives. It is astonishing how much money is lent without loss to natives, simply on their security as represented by themselves to the cash-keeper, and supported by the cash-keeper's recommendation. If the cash-keeper is efficient in his business, he will rarely be wrong in the amount of credit to be given to native traders. In some cases his prejudices will be strong. Always he will like to, feel that he thoroughly enjoys the confidence of his agent, and it would be a mistake to allow him to feel otherwise; but business-like precautions are taken to confirm his opinions, and, if these are made plain to him, he will not be astonished or unreasonable when advances recommended by him are refused. Bad cash-keepers have brought about large losses, which have resulted in the dismissal of the agent and their own imprisonment; but such cases are very rare. Perhaps one of the most difficult parts of the cash-keeper's duty is to rightly understand his own agent, and keep himself thoroughly understood. He must, and make understands the [illegible] neither completely it could be known who understands the other best, cash-keeper or agent, the native may have the advantage. Natives are generally good judges of character, probably they are more temperate than Europeans, patient, often painstaking, inclined to make much of little things, possessing a knowledge of other languages than their own mother tongue, and a respect for truth, though sometimes stating to be true what they know to be incorrect. They generally give cash security, and draw about an eighth part of the salary of the agent, because they live in their own country, where their expenditure is proportionately smaller, and their food and clothes are simple and cheap.

The head clerk is generally a Eurasian, who has not all the advantages of European or native birth and training, and who does not apparently understand the advantage of striving to be neither European nor native, but only to be good of his kind, and proud of his own endeavours to improve himself. His work of book-keeping is, as a rule, well done; but when he cannot balance his accounts, he often requires assistance, and mistakes to him seem difficult to discover and to rectify, because of his want of self-possession and confidence in his own powers. His want of economy frequently shows a weak point in his habits. When sickness overtakes him or his family who are not often strong and healthy, there is no provision with which to pay the doctor's bill. If a death occurs, as at marriages and christenings, a number of guests attend his house in their best clothes, and enjoy cake, wine and beer, for which he may have borrowed the money to pay. His dress is sometimes extravagant in kind and colour, wearing as he does a black cloth coat when a white drill one would better suit his purpose; and a scarlet or gaudy necktie when none is necessary or becoming in a hot climate. He is generally a meek, sober man with a quiet tongue, who would like to be somethiug great without exertion or fatigue.

The shroff may be a Mussulman or Hindu. The manner in which he weighs and counts money is astonishing. With the aid of peons so many as 300,000 rupees (three hundred thousand) have been weighed and distributed in bags of 2,000 each in a few hours. By practice he has gained the power of picking up a number of rupees, and almost invariably reducing them to neither more nor less than twenty, by allowing them to fall in a certain position in his hand, so that he can judge by measuring with his fingers the exact number. He would be a great acquisition in the dividend pay office of the Bank of England in paying dividends to the crowds at the counter shortly after the dividends become due. His salary of about fifteen to thirty rupees a month would not provide clerks in England with much more than their lunch; but in India it frequently provides for a family exceeding half a dozen in number. The gollah is an assistant to the shroff, who counts and examines money and keeps it ready for the shroff's use. The duffadar is the head peon or porter. He is distinguished by wearing a grander belt than the peons across his shoulder; and, like the peons, he is generally a good and faithful messenger.—*Bankers' Magazine for May.*

INDIA AS A HUNTING FIELD.

IN a chapter, describing the hunting fields of the world, in Mr. Rowland Ward's "Sportsman's Handbook," there are some interesting memoranda regarding India. For purposes of sport Mr. Ward divides India into four tracts :—First, the Himalaya tract; secondly, the Terai and other sub-Himalayan forests and plains, thirdly, the open country lying between the sub-Himalayan zone and Central and Southern India; and fourthly, Central and Southern India lying south of the more or less cultivated plains of the Ganges and Jumna and the deserts of south-western Punjab. Enumerating the animals in each of these zones, he says :—

The first zone embraces the entire system of mountains bounded on the north-west by Afghanistan; on the north by Central Asian States, Thibet, Nipal Sikkim, and China; on the east by China and the practically unknown mountains, containing the springs of the great Burmese rivers. Within these limits we have included Kashmere, as it is open to the British sportsman. The states above named on the north are practically closed to him at present. Even in the portions penetrable many thousands of square miles are still, to all intents and purposes, unexplored. All the sport throughout the mountains must be followed on foot, and most of it must be got by laborious stalking. The finest physique and the pink of condition are necessities to him who hopes for success. But for him who, to the above qualities, unites perseverance and a well-organised kit, this splendid range offers the widest scope of sport in the finest climate of the world.

In the extreme north-west, in Kashmir, is to be found the Kashmir stag (*Cervus Wallichi vel Cashmeriensis*) the *Barasingha* (twelve tined stag) of sportsmen, with one exception (*vide infra*) the largest known Asiatic deer it is not found east of Kashmir. In Kashmir and adjacent ranges are also to be found the Ibex (*Capra Sibirica*) and two well marked varieties of the Markhor (*Capra Megarceros*). These two magnificent goats are also to be met with southwards and westwards within the Sulaiman and other ranges, not within British India, and hardly open to sportsmen. The Ibex certainly, and probably also the Markhor, is found as far south as Biluchistan and the mountainous borders of Sindh. East of the River Beas the Markhor is not met with; nor does the Ibex occur, save perhaps as a scattered individual, east of the river Sutlej. Very much within the same habitat; but more widely spread to south and east is the Urial (*Ovis cycloceros.*) The *Ovis Ammon*, the great prize of the hunter, the *Kemas Hodgsoni* or Thibet Antelope, the Yak (*Porphagus Grunniens*) and the *Ovis Vignei* are not found within British India, though a stray specimen of the latter may be picked up on the extreme northern limit of Kashmir. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that *Ovis Poli*, the gigantic sheep of Marco Polo, nowhere approaches near the northern boundary of British India. It has never yet, so far as we know, been shot by a European, though heads have been procured by purchase. One of the first—if not the first—and certainly one of the finest heads of this animal that reached this country came from Colonel Gordon (of the Kashgar Mission), in 1875, and it was exhibited by Mr. Ward, F. Z. S., to the Royal Zoological Society in the same year. The horns (now in the British Museum) measured 65½ inches round the curve. This trophy was obtained near the great Pamir Lake. Since then not many have come till quite recently. The wild sheep are very wary and difficult to stalk; they are found where grass abounds on the undulated high plateaux. Such tracts are to be found near Lake Pamir, where the animals are said to be of finest growth, and on the Thian Shan. The immense size and massiveness of the *Ovis Poli* horns raise a supposition as to the size of the animal that is not justified; it is not so great in stature as *Ovis Ammon*, but its horns are trophies of grandest dimensions and character. The height at shoulder of a full-grown male, whose horns measured each 15 inches at base, with a distance between the tips of 38 inches, was 44 inches; and this individual had a girth round the breast of something more than 51 inches. The horns that have reached Europe have been principally found lying on the plains. Kashmir is now accessible from Agra, with fair convenience. Recent researches would seem to have established the fact that the big sheep known to sportsmen as the *Ovis Ammon* is not entitled to that name, but should be known as *Ovis Hodgesoni*, the real *Ovis Ammon* being a native of Southern Siberia and the deserts adjoining to the south of that country. East of the Sutlej, within our own mountains, the Blue Sheep or *Bárhal* (*O. Nahura,*) is found, and this sheep thence to Sikkim replaces (*O. Cycloceros*). The Tahr (*Hemitragus Jemlaicus*), the Sarao (*Nemorhoedus Bubalina*), the Gural (*N. Gural*), the Sambar or Jarao (*Rusa Aristotelis*), the Kakar or Barking Deer (*Cervulus Aureus*), and others less important, are common to the entire Himalayan tract. In the extreme east of this tract, and perhaps hardly within our boundaries, is found the Shou or Sikkim Stag (*C. Affinis*). This is the largest deer in Southern Asia, standing sometimes 15 hands high. It rivals, or at least closely approaches, the American Wapiti in size. It has very seldom been shot, and is consequently a great prize.

Among the *Felidæ*, the Tiger (*F. Tigris*) the Leopard (*F. Pardus*), the Ounce or Snow Leopard (*F. Uncia*) and many smaller cats, some most beautiful in pelt, are found all over the Himalayas. The clouded Leopard (*F. Diardi*) is only found in the extreme south-east of the tract in question, if indeed at all within our territories.

In the outermost southern spurs and offshots of the Himalayas, and in the Duns or valleys within them, from the river Jumna eastwards, the wild elephant (*Elephas Indicus*) is found nearly everywhere during the hot, dry months. During the cold weather and rains these animals are chiefly out in the swamps and forests of the next zone of sport. They are most numerous in the extreme east and the extreme west of the tract here indicated. Their destruction is prohibited, except in the case of solitary elephants which have notoriously developed dangerous habits, and even then they may be shot only with special permission. In the west the wild elephants are caught by noosing them individually, and in the east by enticing the herd into a stockade, and enclosing them *en masse*. By the former mode twenty were recently caught by a well-organized party in one day; while, by the latter, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, the well-known author of "Thirteen Years Among the Wild Beasts of India," who is the Government elephant catcher, succeeded in capturing, *at one haul*, over 140 wild elephants.

Of Bears the brown bear (*Ursus Isabellinus*) is confined to Kashmir and the further N. W. Himalayas. In the centre and E. the Black Bear (*U. Thibetanus*) takes its place, while along the outer fringe of the hills to the south the Sloth Bear (*U. Labiatus*) alone is found.

The game birds of the Himalayas are not only numerous and varied, but they are almost all exceptionally magnificent in plumage. There are five well-marked species of partridge: the Snow Partridge (*Lerwa Nivicola*), found everywhere above 9,000 ft.; the Black Partridge (*Francolinus Vulgaris*), everywhere below 9,000 ft.; the *Chakkor*—almost identical with the "Frenchman" in appearance—(*caccabis chukkor*) everywhere below snow level; the *seesee* (*Ammoperdix Bonhami*), in the N. W. Himalayas, below 7,000 ft.; the *Pyura* (*Arboricola Torqueolus*), in centre and E., below snow-level of this last there are four varieties.

The *Phasianidæ* are represented by eight kinds :—The Pea-fowl (*Pavo Cristatus*), in the valleys of the lower outer ranges everywhere; the Peacock Pheasant (*Polyplectrum Thibetanum*) in the E. Himalyas below 6,000 ft.; the *Munal* (*Lophoporus Impeyanus*), almost everywhere between 6,000 ft. and snow-line; the crimson Tragopan (*Ceriornis satyra*), in centre and E. Himalayas, from 8,000 ft. to snow-line; the Western Tragopan (*C. Melanocephalus*), in the W. and N. W. Himalayas, from 8,000 ft. to snow-line. (One or both of these Tragopans are constantly miscalled "Argus pheasant" by sportsmen. The true Argus pheasant is confined to the Malay peninsula; and if it occur within British possessions at all, which is doubtful, it is only in the extreme S. of Tennasserim. The Blood Pheasant (*Ithagenes Cruentus*), in centre and E. on and above snow-line; the *Kaklas* (*Pucrasia Macrolopha*), all over the west central, W. and N. W. Himalayas, from 4,000 to 10,000 ft; the *Kalij* (*Euplocamus Albocristatus*), as proceding, but down to 2,000 ft. This is the commonest pheasant in India, and there are several varieties of it.

The snow-cock (*Tetraogallus Himalayensis*) is found, but sparsely, from west central to N. W., from 8,000 to 10,000 ft., while the Red Jungle-fowl (*Gallus Ferrugineus*), one of the progenitors of our barn-door fowls, is found everywhere in the outer spurs and valleys in great numbers.

The wood cock (*scolopax Rusticola*) is distributed all over the Himalayas coming down to very low elevations in the winter time and not seldom appearing within the next zone.

The Great Thibet Sandgrouse (*Syrrhaptes Thibetanus*) is some times found along the extreme N. W. boundary of British India.

Our second zone sport is the Tarai and other sub-Himalayan forests and plains. The "*Tarai*," literally damp tract or swamp is that portion of the sub-Himalayan forests where the springs crop up to the surface, at the edge of the more or less sloping tract formed by the ditritus at the very foot of the hills. This latter dry, or comparatively dry tract where it occurs, is known as *Bhabar*. The Tarai, properly so-called, is not continuous. It is not found west of the Kosi in the district of Moradabad, nor is it unbroken to the east of this. It is heaviest to the extreme east. West of the Kyarda Dun (*Nahun*) this zone of sport is entirely non-existent. There is no forest and wild belt between the plains and the hills west of this. Indeed, as we have practically included the Dun (Dehra Dun) within the first zone, this second zone may be held to commence from the Ganges at Hurdwar. Thence to the extreme east of Assam lies the tract we now write of. It is in some places only three or four miles wide, and in some thirty or forty. It is almost all densely wooded, or covered with heavy grasses, reeds, or "flags." Swamps are numerous and dangerous, and many are quite impracticable. Herein shooting may be said to be entirely carried on from howdahs upon elephants, and with elephants as beaters. No other means are possible in such jungles. Organisation without flaw, and a good leader are indispensable to success. Here are found in plenty the Wild Elephant, the Tiger, the Leopard, the *Sambar* (here never called *Jarao* and locally in the N. W. known as the *Mahabig*), and the Sloth Bear mentioned above. In addition there are the Panther (*Felis Leopardus*), the Spotted deer (*Axis Maculata*), the Hog Deer (*A. Porcinus*), the Four-horned antelope (*Tetraceros Quadricornutus*), the *Nilgai* or Blue Bull (*Portax Pictus*), the largest of the Asiatic antelopes, the Hyæna (*H. Striata*), and here and there in the N. W., but not in the E., the Red Lynx (*Felis Caracal*). The Swamp Deer (*Rucervus Duvaucellii*) was formerly common everywhere in this tract in suitable localities. It is now not to be found, save as a straggler, west of the river Kicha, in the Tarai district of the N. W. provinces, and is no longer common west of the Sarda or Sargou (the Gogra of the plains.) This fine deer is sometimes erroneously called the *Barasingha*. It seldom has so few as twelve points, and often bears sixteen and seventeen. The true Barasingha is, as has been stated, the Kashmir Stag, which carries as a rule twelve points. The mistake arose from a name sometimes given to the Gond of *Barrasingha* (Buarrasingha) or big-horned.

In the centre and eastwards of this zone the Indian Rhinoceros (*R. Indicus*) and Wild Buffalo (*Bubalus Arnee*) are found, being most numerous towards the east. In the western portion of the above habitat the Rhinoceros is seldom found south of the Nipal border; but, with suasion from the proper quarters, permission to shoot a few can be procured, only with difficulty. In the extreme east of the zone of which we are writing, in Assam and adjacent parts, are found the *Gaur*, or India Bison (*Gaveus Gaurus* and the *Gayal* or *Mithan* (*G. Frontalis*) the former rare, the latter fairly common.

On the southern fringe of the west portion of this zone the Indian Antelope (*A. Bezoartica*) is sometimes found in her

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

The new number of the Royal Agricultural Society's *Journal* contains an article on the subject of the Indian Wheat Trade by Mr. W. E. Brae, of which the following is a summary :—

In considering to what extent the price of wheat in this country has been affected by the Indian supply, the exports to Europe, and not to the United Kingdom only, should be taken into account, for if India sends a million quarters to Italy, which Russia would otherwise have supplied, the latter country can send us the same quantity in excess of what she would have been able to spare for us if no wheat had been sent to Europe by India. It was not till 1881-82 that the exports from India became sufficient to attract much attention. Previous to that date they had only thrice amounted to as much as a million quarters in a year—in 1876-77, when they were a little over 1,250,000 quarters; in 1877-78, when the quantity was about 1,500,000; and in 1878-79 when it was not quite 1,750,000 quarters. In 1881-82, however, there was a sudden advance to over 4,500,000 quarters, or, to give the exact quantity, 4,584,000 quarters. In subsequent years the quantity has been three times in excess of that for 1881-82, and twice below it, and the largest totals have been 4,860,120 quarters in 1885-86, and 5,137,693 quarters in 1886-87. But, in consequence of the deficiency of the wheat crop of 1887, the exports for 1887-88, though not officially stated at present, are known to have been much smaller than those of either of the two previous years. The proportions of the European supply from India in the latest year for which the details are published are given below :—

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM CHINA, 1886-87.

	Qrs.
United Kingdom	2,231,060
Italy	1,202,840
France	647,000
Belgium	554,720
Holland	47,756
Spain	30,034
Malta	19,403
Gibraltar	12,540
Portugal	10,800
Austria	558
Greece	461
All Europe	4,757,172
Other countries	380,521
Total	5,137,693

India also exports a small but increasing quantity of flour, none of which comes to Europe. An article which appeared in the *Miller* last December, is quoted to show that the manufacture of flour in India is regarded as advantageous to British millers, by means of the help it gives them in competition with American millers, whose trade with China and Japan is threatened by Indian competition.

If no more than a coincidence, it is nevertheless a fact that whereas the exports of wheat from India were not generally considerable until 1881-82, the average price of wheat in England has been permanently below 45s. a quarter only since 1882. Although it is the supplies to all Europe which must be considered in relation to prices, it is worth while to give the proportions of our wheat and flour supply from foreign sources for a series of calendar years, as in the following table :—

WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From	1881. Qrs.	1885. Qrs.	1886. Qrs.	1887. Qrs.
India	1,693,560	2,809,676	2,344,725	1,963,637
United States	10,547,144	8,955,760	8,983,880	11,615,950
Russia	947,147	2,788,244	872,29	1,282,312
Other sources	3,276,301	4,175,562	2,789,664	3,220,108
	16,464,152	18,799 212	15,184,098	18,082,007

These figures show that our receipts of wheat from India, which in only one previous year had been as much as 5 per cent. of our total foreign supplies, rose to 10·3 per cent. in 1881, to 15 per cent. in 1885, and to 16·7 per cent. in 1886. Surely such proportions are large enough to account for a great fall in prices, seeing that they represent receipts from a new source of supply. It is true that the proportion fell to 10·9 per cent. in 1887, when American supplies were unusually large and Russian contributions considerable; but it was only after prices had been brought down to a very low level and there was an increase of Indian exports to Italy and Europe as a whole in that year. During the six years ending with 1886-87 the average exports of Indian wheat to Europe exceeded 4,000,000 quarters per annum, not a large quantity in proportion to the total supply, but a very large one to come on top of supplies previously ample. Of course, the fall in the price of wheat is not attributed solely to the supplies from India, as there has been a general fall in the prices of commodities; but it is contended that the fall is chiefly attributable to the great increase in the Indian exports. The explanation given by many persons, to the effect that the fall is due to diminished cost of production and transit, is obviously insufficient. There has been no appreciable reduction in the cost of production, and the average farm values of wheat in America as given by the Department of Agriculture, are outside fluctuations in cost of transit, and they show a great fall in prices. The farm value of a bushel of wheat in America fell from 119·3c in 1881, or from an average of 102c for the five years ending with 1881, to 68·7c in 1886. Besides, decrease in the cost of production and transport only affects prices in the case of a commodity like wheat, at any rate by increasing the supplies, and the American area, production and exports of wheat alike have fallen off in recent years, as may be seen from the following table, in which the exports are for the financial year ending June 30th, while the other figures are for the calendar year named :—

Area, produce, and exports of wheat, United States :—

Year.	Area. Acres.	Produce. Bushels.	Exports. Bushels.
1880	37,986,717	488,549,868	180,934,478
1881	37,709,026	380,280,090	186,475,251
1882	37,067,194	504,185,470	122,597,997
1883	36,457,593	421,086,160	148,785,696
Total first 4 years.	—	1,804,101,588	633,793,422
Average	37,305,131	451,025,397	159,698,355
1884	39,475,885	512,765,000	111,636,302
1885	34,189,246	357,112,000	132,851,835
1886	36,806,184	457,218,000	94,913,395
1887	37,400,000	450,000,000	153,804,929
Total last 4 years.	—	1,777,095,000	493,206,461
Average	36,967,894	444,273,750	123,301,615

The exports, it is scarcely necessary to state, are not those from the crops given side by side with them, but in each case from the crop of the preceding year. That, of course, does not affect the object, which is simply to show the totals and averages for the last eight years, and there are no statistics showing exports for the calendar years. The figures prove beyond all question that the fall in the price of wheat which has taken place since 1883 is not due to increased production in, or exports from, the United States. Similarly it might be shown that the European supplies have not been materially increased during the last four years, as compared with the previous four, from any other extra-European country besides India. More than this, it might be shown that the total European supplies from extra-European countries besides India during the last four years have been smaller than they were for the preceding four years.

How is it that India has been able to increase her exports of wheat in the face of declining prices which have reduced the acreage and production of wheat in so great a wheat-growing country as the United States? The answer is very simple. It is that the price of wheat in India has not been reduced at all. Upon that point there is no room for doubt, however much difference of opinion may be called forth in accounting for the fact. To show this, the range of prices for ten years ending with 1885, and for the first half of 1886, taken from the fortnightly quotations of a large shipping firm, with the figures for 1887, and February, 1888, from another source (Messrs. Kelly and Co.), are given per maund of 82lb. 82 1-15lb. exactly, but commercially reckoned at 82lb., and conveniently so, as there are exactly six maunds of 82lb. in a quarter of 492lb., the weight at which Indian cargoes are sold in London :—

Range of prices for No. 2 club wheat at Calcutta :—

Year.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1876	2 3 0	to	2 14 0
1877	2 8 0	,,	3 11 0
1878	3 1 0	,,	3 12 0
1879	3 6 0	,,	3 13 0
1880	2 9 0	,,	3 7 0
1881	2 8 0	,,	2 14 0
1882	2 11 0	,,	3 1 0
1883	2 14 0	,,	2 14 0
1884	2 3 0	,,	2 3 6
1885	2 8 0	,,	2 10 0
1886 (half year)	2 7 6	,,	2 9 6
1887	2 8 0	,,	2 12 0
1888 (Feb.)	2 10 0	,,	2 12 0

As evidence to the effect that growers have lately obtained at least as much as they received formerly, it is shown that internal rail rates have been brought down greatly.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Rates for wheat from the undermentioned stations to Howrah (Calcutta) during January 1871, 1880, and 1888.

Stations.	Per	1871. Rs. a. p.	1880. Rs. a. p.	1888. Rs. a. p.
Delhi (miles, 954)	100 maunds	116 0 0	80 0 0	53 0 0
	ton	31 9 3	21 12 5	14 6 10
	quarter	6 15 10	4 13 2	3 3 1
Cawnpore (miles, 684)	100 maunds	95 0 0	63 0 0	53 0 0
	ton	25 13 9	17 2 4	14 6 10
	quarter	5 11 7	3 12 9	3 3 1
Patna (miles, 332)	100 maunds	52 0 0	38 0 0	27 0 0
	ton	14 2 5	10 6 3	7 4 0
	quarter	3 2 2	2 4 10	1 9 9

Here direct evidence is afforded by the prices published annually for the several provinces by the Indian Government. The mean price for each province for 1881 is compared with that for 1886 as below, the prices being in seers (2lb.) per rupee, from which it will be understood that the fewer the seers the higher the price is :—

PRICE OF WHEAT IN SEERS PER RUPEE.

Province.	No. of districts.	1881.	1886.
Punjab	13	17·18	17 13
North-Western Provinces	12	17·34	16·59
Oudh	3	19·33	19·24
Punjab	6	15·86	19·37
Central Provinces	3	26·53	20 65
Madras	7	12·50	12·90
Bombay	8	13·14	15·81
Mean for these provinces	—	17·49	17·18

It is almost universally agreed by authorities on India that the purchasing power of the rupee is as great, as ever it was for all that the ryot has to grow. Yet that he is none too well satisfied with the price he gets for his wheat may be seen from the following table, which shows that there has been a decrease in the area of the wheat crop in some of the most important wheat-growing provinces of India :—

Province.	Normal area. Acres.	Area in 1886. Acres.	Area in 1887 Acres.
Punjab	7,000,000	6,970,600	5,943,460
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,600,000	5,240,381	4,962,942
Central Provinces	4,000,000	3,902,707	4,297,949
Central India	2,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Rajputana	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,562,309
Bombay, with Baroda	1,688,000	2,963,539	2,860,454
Bengal (Behar)	850,000	850,000	1,009,335
Hyderabad	750,000	1,144,000	1,156,229
Berar	700,000	808,515	933,938
Kashmir	500,000	500,000	500,000
Mysore	20,000	20,000	8,928
Total	26,108,000	27,405,742	26,735,484

The normal yield is supposed by the department to be about 33,297,000 qrs. In 1885, the crop was estimated at 37,784,000 qrs.; in 1886, at 31,800,000 qrs. and in 1887, at 29,500,000 qrs. only. From these figures it appears that, during the past two years, the increased exports of wheat from India have been taken from short crops, one of the two being over 3½ million quarters below the average. According to the estimate of normal area and produce, it may also be pointed out, the average yield of the Indian wheat crop is not quite 10·1 bushels an acre. In 1886, it appears, the exports amounted to 15·3 per cent. of the crop, and in 1887 to nearly 19·5 per cent.

Supposing that increased exports of wheat from India are sufficiently explained, there is the further question as to how it is that shippers have been able to give enhanced prices for Indian wheat to sell at depreciated prices. The answer, given at great length in the article, is partly because of the reduction in freights, and partly because of the fall in the gold value of the rupee. The following table has been compiled from figures supplied by Messrs. Angier Brothers :—

STEAMER FREIGHTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR WHEAT.

From	Quantity.	1871. s. d.	1880. s. d.	1881. s. d.	1883. s. d.	1888. s. d.
Calcutta	20 cwt.	95 0	60 6	60	30 0	30 0
,, ,,	Per quarter	20 7	13 6	13 6	6 6	6 6
Bombay	18 cwt. to 1887 / 18 cwt. afterwards	57 6	35 0	40	20 0	13 9
,, ,,	Per quarter	15 10	9 6	11	5 6	4 6
Kurrachee.	18 cwt.	—	39 0	45	20 0	18 9
,, ,,	Per quarter	—	9 6	11	4 10½	4 6

The reductions since 1880 are 5s. a quarter from Bombay and Kurrachee, and 7s. from Calcutta. But the price of wheat in England in 1886 was 14s. 4d. lower than in 1881, so that the fall in freight does not half make up for the decline. Fall in exchange does not account for all the margin, but only for 3s. to 5s. per quarter of it as far as the difference in prices in 1880 and 1886 are concerned. It is suggested therefore that there has been saving in loading, insurance, and other expenses, as well as a reduction in shippers' profits. Indeed, it is supposed that some heavy losses were made by shippers in 1886. But to show the full effect of the fall in the exchange value of the rupee it is necessary to go further back than 1880.

In 1871-72 the average exchange value of the rupee, as given in the official account of the drawings of the Secretary of State for India, was 1s. 11·12d., whereas recently it has been under 1s. 5d. We shall be on the safe side, then, in taking its fall at 6d., or over 25 per cent. Now according to a despatch from the Government of India, the price of No. 2 Club wheat in Calcutta in 1872 averaged only Rs. 2-3-1 per maund, where as it has for some time past been over Rs. 2-10; but as the price was exceptionally low in 1872, and to simplify the argument, we will take 16 rupees per quarter (6 maunds) as the price for both periods, and reckon the exchange value of the rupee at 1s. 11d. for 1872, and 1s. 5d. for 1888. At the price named with the rupee at 1s. 11d., the cost of a quarter of wheat was 30s. 8d., whereas now with exchange at 1s. 5d., the cost is 22s. 8d. Here there is a fall of 8s. through difference in exchange, while the Indian dealer, and presumably the grower, gets as much as in the earlier year for his wheat. At the present time (February) it is only just possible to give 16 rupees (costing 22s. 8d.) for a quarter of No. 2 Club wheat in Calcutta to sell at market price in England, and it follows that if the rate of exchange were now 1s. 11d., as it was in 1872, the shipper could not give more than 12 rupees per quarter in Calcutta at the outside, as the cost would then be 23s. Thus the bonus or margin (or whatever least offensive term may be preferred) caused by the fall in exchange since 1872 is fully 4 rupees per quarter on wheat at the price lately current. If wheat of a higher price, such as No. 1 Soft White, in Bombay, had been taken as the example, the saving through fall in exchange would have come out at full 10s. a quarter; but it is desirable to avoid all extreme examples, and saving of 8s. is sufficiently striking. In reality the effect of the fall in exchange has been understated, because it affects all expenditure on the wheat up to the time of the sailing of the vessel in which it is shipped, including the cost of bags. Adding these expenses, and reckoning the fall in exchange upon them, there is at least another 9d., making the saving free on board at Calcutta, equivalent to 8s. 9d. per quarter.

All the chief shipping firms consulted on this point concur in declaring that wheat could not be bought at current prices in India to be sold at current prices in England except for the fall in exchange, and consequently that the export trade from India is stimulated by the fall in silver. As to evidence given before the Gold and Silver Commission, it would be easy to double the length of this article by quoting the opinions of witnesses, many of them strong monometallists, to the same effect. Indeed, nearly all the authorities on Indian affairs examined before the commission concurred in supporting these three propositions :—(1) That rupee prices for wheat have not fallen in India; (2) that the purchasing power of the rupee in India for all that the ryot needs has not fallen; and (3) that the fall in the gold value of the rupee has stimulated the export of wheat from India.

Then is the Indian wheat-grower benefited by the fall in the gold value of the rupee? That is by no means certain. He is able to put rival growers in other countries at a disadvantage; but he gets only about the same price for his wheat as he obtained when the rupee was at about what is conventionally considered its par value of 2s., and any chances which would send it up to par again would almost certainly send the price of wheat up in Europe proportionately, so that he would still get the number of rupees he now receives for a quarter of wheat. By the unequal competition which existing circumstance enable him to carry on, he ruins wheat-growers elsewhere, without, apparently doing himself any good. Indeed, there are authorities in India who contend that it is not to the advantage of the ryot to grow wheat for export at all.

No one can tell what the average cost of producing wheat in either India or America is. The only real tests as to the minimum are those afforded by average and exports when prices in Europe are low; and it has already been shown that, judged by those tests, America has admitted that she cannot grow wheat profitably at an average farm price of 65 to 77 cents a bushel, or 21s. to 24s. 8d. a quarter. On the other hand, India has increased her acreage and exports, with the help of low exchange, while the ryots have been receiving something less than 11 rupees a quarter, costing at the present rate of exchange about 15s. 6d. The expenses of getting the Indian wheat to the coast and across the ocean are much greater than is the case with the American wheat, but we are now considering farm values in English money. How much less than 11 rupees per quarter the ryot has obtained on an average during the last three years no one knows and; it is to be hoped that no one ever will know by means of experience the utmost reduction below that pittance which he will accept and yet continue to grow wheat for export. But in the last "Statement of the Trade of British India" we are told in reference to the increasing exports of Indian what :—"This advance is not an indication the India is displacing American wheat in the English market. The quantity exported to England was nearly 20 per cent. less (in 1886-87) than in 1885-86, and there would have been an actual retrogression in the total exports had not an increased demand from Italy turned the scale. The development of trade was not at the expense of the United States, but of Russia, from which Italy has hitherto drawn regular supplies, &c.

This statement is indisputable as a matter of fact; but yet the inference that India is not a serious rival of the United States would scarcely be admitted by the unfortunate American farmers who have been driven out of wheat-growing by the low prices, for which Indian competition is mainly accountable. But let us turn to Russia, as the most direct competitor of India. Recently-published Consular reports, giving abstracts of the last annual report of the Russian Department of Agriculture and other evidence, shows that the condition of the wheat-growers in Russia is miserable. Some remarks upon the advantages and disadvantages of Russia as a wheat-producing country which appeared in the *Miller* last November, Mr. Bear goes on to say, are well worth quoting:—"There is no doubt that the capacities of Russia for cereal production are very great, and our farmers would doubtless have long ago keenly felt the pressure of her competition had it not been for one saving clause. The one thing which has hindered Russia from making the full weight of her great cereal wealth felt in the world has been her own backward economic condition. Russia has an abundance of fertile land, but she lacks railways, elevators, adequate means of maritime transport; in fact, all those resources of civilisation' which are so freely commanded by the United States, and these appliances are not created by the ukase of a Czar, they can solely be called into being by civilised brains, and it is brain power—in other words, in civilisation—that Russia is hopelessly deficient. No doubt she has all the potentialities for becoming a most formidable competitor in our agricultural markets, but we doubt whether she will be able to make the weight of her arm fully felt until her, moujiks have risen a little nearer to the level of the American farmer." After alluding to the disadvantages incurred by Russia through her exclusive fiscal policy, the writer (in the *Miller*) adds :—"Another point is this, that the stronger varieties of Russian wheat are of great value to English millers when they can be obtained at a fair price. Our own wheats have colour and sweetness, but the weak point of English flour is strength, and that is precisely the quality which Russian grain can supply. So there is, indeed, a saying in the trade, which was repeated in our hearing by a well-known metropolitan miller. 'When Russian wheat is cheap the English miller can do well; but when it is scarce, as it has been during the past few years, then come hard times.' A flood of Russian wheat would doubtless be anything but a blessing to this country, but, on the other hand, a free supply at easy prices will be most welcome to our millers."

With respect to other wheat-exporting countries, if India can successfully compete with Russia and the United States, she has no cause to fear any other rival. There are portions of British colonies and other countries in which wheat can be produced as cheaply as in the most favoured districts of the United States; but it has never yet been shown that any of them could send wheat to Europe at a lower price with profit.

Coming to the last point, as to whether there is not a natural limit to the quantities of wheat such as is now produced in India which Europe will receive, the writer (and it will be understood that we have above given his remarks or a summary of them, entirely without comment) quotes at some length from the *Miller* Prize Essay on "The Mixing of Home and Foreign Wheats for the Use of British and Irish Millers in the Manufactures of Flour," by Mr. W. T. Bates, in order to show that there is a natural limit. He then concludes with the following remarks :—"To sum up briefly the evidence which has been reviewed in this article, it appears probable that the Indian wheat trade will continue to expand slowly, with a liability to fluctuations from various causes, such as poor crops in India, low prices in Europe resulting from good crops or heavy importations from America and other countries, alterations in exchange, and temporary advances in freights. The tendency, as we have seen, is towards a still further reduction of the expense of conveying wheat from the interior of India to the coast and across the ocean, and I for one believe that prices in Europe have touched the lowest point. But the best authorities appear to be of opinion that, even under the most favourable conditions, the increase of the wheat area in India will not go on rapidly, while, in course of time, the increase in the enormous population will encroach upon the margin of cultivable land at present available for growing grain for export. That a sudden restoration of the rupee to what is termed its par value, through a great discovery of gold, failure in the supplies of silver, or the remonetization of that metal by the principal countries now maintaining a single gold standard, would put a temporary check upon the export of Indian wheat is as certain as anything can be; but then the result of the withdrawal of Indian competition would as surely raise prices in Europe, and thus restore the balance temporarily disturbed. As to the effect of a further fall in the price of wheat in Europe, if that should happen, it may be inferred, from the slow increase in the Indian wheat area under such favourable conditions as have existed during the last two years, that there would be a contraction of the export trade—that is supposing the fall in price to be greater than could be made up for by a reduction in the expenses of transport. But then, again the effect here imagined would speedily react upon the producing cause, sending prices in Europe up again. Thus it appears that, regarding the question from all points of view, the wheat-growers of other countries must be prepared for the continuance of Indian competition on a moderate scale at least, and that their best hope of future profit lies in the conviction that farmers cannot anywhere long keep on growing wheat at a loss, while those who so perfect their economy as to secure the greatest proportionate results from a given outlay will not be among the growers compelled to retire from the too fierce struggle to supply the staple food of the civilised world."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 27.

Gordon, Captain, Bombay, R A, on transfer, from R H A.

MAY 29.

Ramsden, Bt-Major, Madras, Mily Accounts Dept, on leave, from Calcutta.

Ezechiel, Lt, Bombay, Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 30.

Mackintosh, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

Baker, Lieut, Bombay, 2nd P W D Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Britten, 2nd Lieut, Gloster Regt, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

MAY 29.

Ezechiel, Lieut, Comt Dept, on leave, to England.

MAY 30.

Mackintosh, Lt, Madras Staff Corps, off leave, to Kamptee.

Gray, Lieut, Bengal, R H A, to join, to Sialkot.

Peirse, Captain, 5th Bombay Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

Appleton, Vet Surgn, Bombay, A V D, on duty, to Poona.

Even, Captain, Bombay Marine Battalion, on duty, to Poona.

The price of silver just now is abnormally low, and to judge from the reports of the increasing output in the new Australian mines the supply is for some time to come likely to be large enough to keep it down. The Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* wrote a few weeks since :—

The silver "boom," as it is called, seems to have taken possession of all men's minds as effectually as did ever the South Sea Bubble, or, nearer our own day, the railway-share fever in the year of the much-worshipped Hudson. That these silver deposits are marvellously abundant, and already are ascertained to extend over more than twenty miles, and new discoveries are daily made, is a fact put beyond the doubts of the most cautious and sceptical. Every morning the papers teem with the most exciting reports, and, consequently, columns upon columns of prospectuses of new companies, some sound, some swindles, meet our eye at the breakfast table. We have already a wonderful family of Broken Hills, besides scores of others with the most fanciful and seductive titles—Broken Hills proper, Broken Hills North, Broken Hills South, Broken Hills Bonanza, Broken Hill Junction, Central Broken Hill, Broken Hill Proprietary, British Broken Hill, &c. A long report of the detailed progress of the principal Broken Hill mine appears in the papers of yesterday winding up as follows :—"Week's run, three furnaces, less five hours; are treated, 1,709 tons, yielding 254 tons of bullion, containing 73,659 ounces of silver!" Every week, with little variations, appears a similar report, and yet the mine is in its infancy Add to this, that a considerable number of other mines are likely to soon yield up their treasures, and what must be the effect on the price of silver?

CURED OF DIPSOMANIA.

The writer in the *Westminster Review*, whose confessions as a dipsomaniac we reproduced on Saturday, recounts in the same article the story of his voluntary confinement in a home licensed for the control, care and curative treatment of habitual drunkards. To his mind, his experiences establish two propositions. He regards dipsomania as a disease of the mind, due to physical causes, the victims of which are incapable of managing themselves or their affairs; and he maintains that total abstinence from alcoholic drinks for a prolonged period is essential in order that a cure may be effected. He writes :—

To say to such a man, "Make an effort of the will," is as useless as to tell the fever-stricken patient to be quick and be cured.

It seemed to me, then, that the only means by which the habitual drunkard could be cured was by complete and forced abstention from all intoxicants, and with that object I placed myself under the Act of 1879, and became an inmate of a house licensed for the reception, control, care and curative treatment of habitual drunkards. The problem arises—Does even this means cure the dipsomaniac? To answer the question, let us see what the habitual drunkard really is. I venture to offer as an exact definition of the habitual drunkard that man or woman whose craving for intoxicants is greater than the power of the will to resist drinking them, when that power is exerted at its maximum strength. The man who gets drunk every Saturday night, or who drinks three days a week, "pulls himself together" and works the other three; the man whose family would starve on account of his unfortunate propensity but for the pawn-shop, and who is ultimately reduced to beggary by a continuance of the fatal indulgence—these are not habitual drunkards, though they form the class whence the habitual drunkard springs, the ground where he is nurtured. They are, however, drunkards pure and simple, who drink *con amore*; and as Milton, Bentham, Mill, Bucknill, and the *Times* can all be quoted to show that every Englishman has a constitutional right to get drunk, the authorities cannot meddle with such persons so long as they do not infringe the law in other ways. They are fit and proper objects for the work of the temperance organisations, and it is from such that thousands of reclamations are annually made, and so much good is being effected. Their over-indulgence is chiefly the result of a devil-may-care love of excitement, induced, perhaps, by early habits and fostered by uncomfortable homes.

The habitual drunkard is a different being. Dipsomania is a mental disease of a virulent nature, due, as Dr. W. B. Carpenter emphatically says, to physical causes. It is important to remember this, as it demolishes the notion that its victimar can be cured by purely moral means. Few medical men deny the fact that dipsomania is a disease, and of these hardly any are sufficiently earnest on the subject to put their views in writing; while even Dr. Bucknill now and then allows an expression to slip from his pen which shows that his belief is very shaky. On the other hand, leading physicians and philosophers speak with no uncertain sound. Dr. Brunton believes the disease to be a form of epilepsy, while from the writings and utterances of such men as Professor Bain, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Sir William Gull, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Cameron, M. P., and a host of others, the diagnostics of the disease are easily ascertainable. Dr. W. B. Carpenter (see *Mental Physiology*) lays great stress upon the fact that *all* nervine stimulants act primarily on the nervous centres; and that the habitual use of them so modifies their nutrition that the want of them produces the intolerable craving which is the common feature of all of them.

The very description of dipsomania suggests its cure. "It is perfectly clear that this disturbance of purely psychical action is produced by agencies purely physical" (Carpenter). Let, then, the physical agencies be withdrawn. The dipsomaniac is as much in a state of disease as is a man in a fever; and the one can be prevented by the avoidance of the cause, the withdrawal of which is also necessary to a cure, just as much in one case as the other. The evil of drunkenness, begins in an inherited or acquired injury of the organism. Dr. Alfred Carpenter informs me that so subtle is the poison that it may be conveyed to the offspring if at a particular moment either parent, though not intoxicated, has alcohol within the system, producing a child liable in after life to drink-craving, paralysis, epilepsy, or hysteria. If this be so, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the majority of cases of dipsomania have there their origin. But whether the defect be inherited or acquired matters little. There it is, perhaps dormant, but at any rate so inflammable that the slightest taste fires it. It should never be forgotten that *one* glass is sufficient to conjure the longing into being. The cure lies in the prevention of any possibility of such contact, or, if it have taken place, abstention for such a length of time that the craving dies out for back of sustenance. As has been pointed out, moral suasion cannot affect anything when once the train has been fired. One might as well endeavour to purify a polluted stream by conjuration. Any attempts to rely upon motives renders the efforts fitful, uncertain, and therefore inadequate. There must be a strong and decided initiative. A gradual "toning-down" is fruitless, as I and many others can testify. You cannot, as De Quincey points out, stop drinking alcohol, step by step, as you can opium, drop by drop. The decision that is final should be initial. The only cure is an absolute cessation from drinking, accompanied, it is important to add, by an earnest desire to be cured. The "desire to be cured" is an essential condition, and where it does not exist must be created, or all efforts will prove futile. Each day of abstinence, backed by the effort of the will, renders that effort less and less irksome. To quote Professor Bain: "What the individual has had to act so many times in one way brings on a current of nervous power, confirming the victorious, and sapping the vanquished, impulse." A decision of the will never goes to sleep, and "when the volition is so strong on the point as to operate on all occasions for a lengthened period, the plastic force adds a concurrent power that supersedes the necessity of high resolve," i. e., the individual becomes strong-willed by habit, which as Sir Wm. Gull points out, becomes second nature.

I have written boldly and confidently in the paragraphs immediately preceding, not only because of the great authorities I have quoted, but because all my own experience and observation point in the same direction. When I entered a retreat, I found there eight inmates, half of whom had, sincerely and seriously, resolved to be cured; while the other half chafed under the restraint to which they were subjected, were ready to succumb to the first temptation, and, indeed, exercised their ingenuity to devise means and opportunities for surreptitiously indulging their unfortunate longings. With the former class there is little difficulty. A very few weeks are sufficient to enable them to be trusted with much more liberty than can be allowed those of the other class. In two or three months they may be permitted abroad with money in their pockets, and even allowed "on license" for a few days to visit their friends. All such cases I know of have been discharged cured after residence in a Home for about six months, although their condition when they came was "very bad." There was in these cases not only an earnest desire, *ab imo pectore*, but an adequate motive. Where both these forces exist, a cure is effected in a very short time. Where only the former exists a longer period of abstention is necessary. I have before me a letter from a cured dipsomaniac. He returned to a life peculiarly one of temptation, for his business takes him all over the Continent, and his life is really a life in hotels. He writes to me from Monte Carlo :—

"I am pleased to learn that you are staunch, and I most sincerely trust you may always continue so. The difficulty is in the first few refusals; afterwards all other refusals are easy, and abstinence becomes your natural habit. As for myself, I have remained steadfast through all temptation. The *carte des vins* no longer possesses any charms for me, and champagne may be as *brut* as it likes, it does not attract me."

This is from a gentleman forty years of age, who had been a drunkard for nearly twenty years. His truthfulness is unimpeachable; he was five months in a retreat, and he has now been many years living in continental hotels.

Patients of the other class are far more difficult to deal with. In the present retreats every possible attraction is provided to divert their attention from their past folly. Newspapers, magazines, and books, billiards, lawn-tennis, rowing, sailing, riding, and fishing, cards, chess, draughts, music, and society. Every possible *divertissement* is provided, but in vain, when there is no adequate motive and no real desire. It is almost impossible, on every occasion, to prevent their obtaining access to drink. They may be kept without money or jewellery as far as the proprietor of the retreat is aware, but affectionate relatives in mistaken kindness sometimes supply them with means, probably obtained by specious but plausible excuses, or the servants of the establishment may be amenable to promised bribes, although they are liable under the Act to heavy punishment if they assist an inmate to obtain drink. I have known patients buy drink on credit, though a licensed victualler sells to them at great peril, and it is not unusual for a man when "out for a walk" to give his companions the slip, pawn his waistcoat, and indulge in a debauch. I have known them even row out in a boat and beg Hollands from a passing schooner. It is one of the great failings of the present Act that the proprietor is practically powerless to prevent this kind of conduct. I think, however, that the Home Office could render more assistance than it does by a more stringent construction of the Act. It ought, for instance, to refuse a license unless the retreat is situated within grounds, and is far removed from a public-house or a pawnbroker, nor should the licensee be allowed to take inmates who are not under the Act, and who therefore refuse to submit to rules of necessary stringency. It should be impossible for an inmate ever to obtain intoxicating drink, and in no retreat is this condition always fulfilled. At present the proprietor of a retreat is often powerless to exert the authority he possesses. He may intercept letters he suspects contain money, as he has the power to do; he may search the pockets, boxes, and drawers of a troublesome patient; he may forbid an inmate ever to be out of sight of himself or his officers; he may surround him with the most stringent restrictions and the most enticing influences. The self-willed patient can laugh at all this. He is (as a rule) of age; is himself paying for his sojourn; and, if he is uncomfortable at the restraints imposed upon him, he can refuse to pay for a longer sojourn. Perhaps if the proprietor enforced the patient's written application for admission, he could recover payment for the whole of the period stated therein, but a proprietor would hardly care about going to law with every refractory drunkard who entered his establishment. Nearly all the retreats at present in existence are private speculations. The proprietor has invested his capital in the speculation, and he naturally looks for a reasonable profit for the risk to which he subjects his money. This is a most important factor with those who are even most philanthropically inclined. The pecuniary interest, therefore, which the proprietor has in each of his patients is a premium upon a lax interpretation and application of the Act. I have been informed of one proprietor (not under the Act) who rather rejoices when one of his inmates becomes intoxicated, as it enables him to charge for "extra attendance," and I know of another proprietor who to humour a patient invited him to a luncheon of stout and oysters. The same proprietor, too, often entertains his private friends, and the empty bottles in the morning show that the party has not by any means abstained from intoxicating drinks. I am convinced that in those difficult cases where patients have not the desire to be cured (on which such great stress is properly laid), and where no adequate motive exists, there will be few effectual cures, if the proprietors of retreats are pecuniarily interested in pandering to the foibles of their inmates.

It remains to consider how long abstention is necessary to effect a cure. The question is a difficult and intricate one. The only rule that can be laid down is that there should be time for the morbid conditions to wear out, or, as Dr. Alfred Carpenter expresses it, "until the time arrives at which all the tissues of the body have been changed, and a new tissue laid down in its place." This period is different in different individuals, and depends also upon the nature of the case. During the first month of my abstention from intoxicants I had frequent longings. I often felt that a morning *petit verre*, or a brandy and soda, or dry champagne in a glass rinsed with Angostura bitters would have put new life in me while a glass of *absinthe-gommee* as an appetiser, or a bottle of bitter beer, or a glass of wine after dinner, or spirits at night as a companion to a cigar, were not thought of without regret. But now I have no such feelings. In other persons this change has not been brought about until after the expiration of a longer period. Some may perhaps be cured in six months, others in twelve, others require the persistence of two, three, or four years. The question is one for competent authorities to decide with a full knowledge of the facts before them. The great point is to take care that the period of abstinence is not too short. "If the power applied in the first instant is inconsistent or merely occasional and if the periods of indulgence are admitted to break the career of the learner, there is little hope of attaining the consummation desired." The enemy is only baffled, not dispersed. "Years may be wanted to arrive at this point (i. e., cure), but sooner or later the plastic element of our nature will succeed, not, however, without the two main conditions of an adequate initiative and an unbroken persistence."

THE COMING VICEROY.

The *Ottawa Citizen*, of the 14th April, prompted by the preparations that were then in train for the ovation to Lord Lansdowne on his departure, thus reviews his career in Canada :—

Lord Lansdowne, it is true, has been with us but for a limited period. He assumed the duties of office in the autumn of 1883, and he will therefore leave Canada some considerable time before completing the official term usually allotted to a Governor-General. His period of service, however, though short, has been fruitful of many important and remarkable events. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean, opening up a new pathway over British territory to the East; the rebellion in the North-West Territories, which, however much to be deplored for the causes of its origin and the loss of life involved in its suppression, was not devoid of public advantages; the final settlement of the Atlantic fisheries dispute, a matter of long standing contention between two of great powers, and one which might at any moment develop into a serious international complication; and the initial step towards securing the admission of the ancient colony of Newfoundland into the Canadian Union, thus ensuring the complete political unification of British North America are some of the matters of weightiest import which have engaged the attention of Lord Lansdowne, and with respect to which, as in his general administrative course, he has displayed consummate ability, tact and judgment, affording proofs of the possession of the highest gifts of statesmanship. In the ordinary routine of office he has, it is said, evinced a careful, conscientious interest in the administration of justice, with results which have frequently been attended with advantage to society and to the Government. The best test of the success of his administration is the entire absence from its record of friction or complaint. He has ruled constitutionally, and from first to last, apparently, has been in entire accord with his Ministers.

Space will not permit us to-day to enlarge on his Lordship's general services to Canada—on his warm interest in Education, particularly Higher Education, in Literature, in the Fine Arts, and in Science; on his efforts to promote among the youth and manhood of the country, healthful out-door Sports and Amusements; and on his sympathetic encouragement of the Volunteer Militia Force. Let it suffice that he has devoted his time and his means to the promotion of all good and deserving works. Socially, his hospitality has been boundless. Like his immediate predecessors, Lords Lorne and Dufferin, he

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION, Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ
DOCTOR VIVIEN'S
COD LIVER DRAGÉES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien. PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg LONDON.—76, New Bond Street

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT
A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

- A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
- A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
- A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes. *(All the above complete for twelve persons.)*
- A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
- A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP. All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,
83, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) of through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK BLOODMIXTURE.

NOTES ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.
Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.
The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

RODGERS' PULLEYS

(REGISTERED).

Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.

The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:

HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

FER BRAVAIS.

THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral*" "*and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS *is a* "*remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
It KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant odour

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Muajid "	Junctionac	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah		Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver		Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
ion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Sooris	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Nerel	Chandoor
Tannaha	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Dunergan
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
tionab	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdahb
Thalla	Singaji	Lanowlee	Powsar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurde	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Barsee R
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Baligaum	Khundi	Gorcolee	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Ktarsee (for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rda	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapurac
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondb	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lessulgaum	Seoni	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohaspored	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaumea	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Shahabadabc
Challigaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedashorry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mirjee	Kurelli (for	Sandoora	Biswabridge
Mussawuda	Saugor)	Juliumb	Road
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Sheagaumea	Kistna
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail		Chicksago
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunder a-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Bampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadeehi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction or 30minutes for Dinner.
c From 5to 15minutes for Refreshment 40 minutes for Dinner

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **50 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,*
61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUDENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, painted in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petite-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co ; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co ; *Calcutta* : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF Mr. LAZARUS'

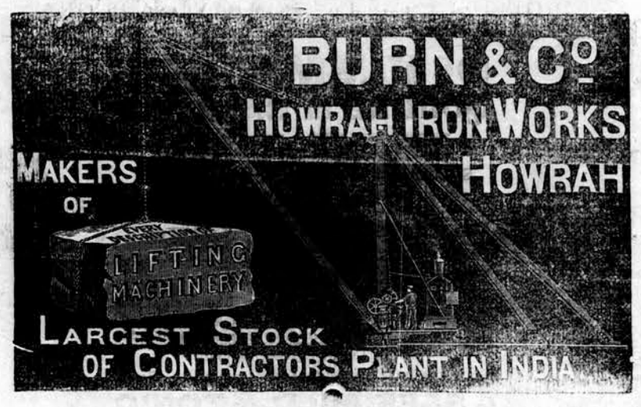
"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2	0	0
SILVER	„	„	„ „	7	0	0
GOLD	„	„	„ „	20	0	0
STEEL	„ EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2	0	0
SILVER	„	„	„ „	7	0	0
GOLD	„	„	„ „	18	0	0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2	0	0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.



TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co

206, Gt PORTLAND St LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

Mrs. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

35, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

From a Newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

FRESH ENGLISH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

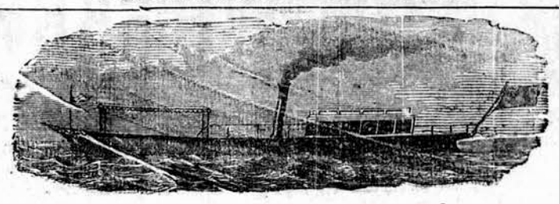
PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!

HOCKINS IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

HEADACHE BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz...	22/	16/6	16/
7 „ ...	23/	17/6	17/
10 „ ...	24/	18/6	18/
12 „ ...	25/	19/6	19/
14 „ ...	25/	19/6	19/
16 „ ...	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S

NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

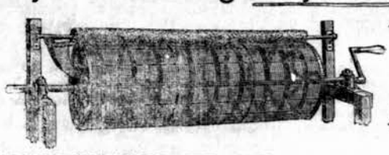
INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.



FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL

GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE

HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 26th December, 1887.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

GOLD CREAM.

This SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery,* PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING, WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL

Price **Rs. 3** only.

(TERMS—CASH or V. P. P.)

ADDRESS :—

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY Co., Ld.

BAREILLY (N. W. P.).

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

JOHNSON & COMPY'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

TREACHER & COMP'Y

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878

MEDAL LONDON 1872

DIPLOMA HANOVER 1878

CANTERBURY PALE ALE

TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co Ltd

BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA

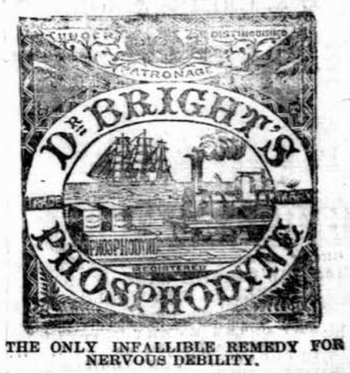
BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

TREACHER & COMP'Y SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine, for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Pioneer & Co.; Gillor & Co.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.